

Rabin: Couldn't have refused to study end-of-war prospects

Jerusalem Post Staff
Prime Minister Rabin last night defended the Government's agreement to probe end-of-state-of-war possibilities against his critics. He said last night that Israel could not possibly have refused to examine the prospects of negotiating an end-of-state-of-war, even though he expressed his surprise to U.S. leaders that they raised the proposal now, after ruling it out earlier as unworkable. Rabin said he was told in Washington, in reply to his query, that "times had changed."

Opening a major Alignment debate on the Government's policy in general and the end-of-state-of-war initiative in particular, Rabin encountered some criticism from Alignment doves in Mafam and Labour alike.

Rabin said he outlined some "geographical concepts" entailed in an Israeli gold pro quo to the new initiative in Washington, but gave no real details at last night's meeting, the first of a series of several attended by the Alignment faction in the Knesset, reinforced by the Labour Leadership Bureau "Rikuz," the Mafam leadership.

There was no difficulty in repeating Israel's former stand on an end-of-state-of-war arrangement in Sinai with Egypt, Rabin said. As for Syria, Israel could offer more than cosmetic withdrawals on the Golan, in return for such an arrangement, but would not descend from the Heights, even in return for full peace. He told U.S. leaders he could say nothing with regard to Jordan, but would have to consult his colleagues in Jerusalem, Rabin recalled.

He said the interim agreement with Egypt had left Egypt's motivation for war weakened. It had created a sort of new reality, hampering an Arab political-military alliance on pre-1973 lines. Moreover, it had left Israel in an easier position in the event of one Arab state provoking a deterioration toward war.

Israel had proposed reconvening the Geneva conference as the first step, Rabin said. However, the PLO stood in the way because the Soviet Union, contrary to the U.S., insisted on the PLO attending.

Rabin cautioned his colleagues that official American policy regarding the nature of peace, as well as peace borders, was remote from "moderate Israeli stands." The U.S. always refused to reach agreement with Israel on these points as long as such agreement was not acceptable to the Arabs as well.

The debate was attended by Meir Zarmi, who said in an impromptu aside that "he would withdraw his resignation as Party secretary if his demands were met."

Mafam secretary Meir Talmi, who opened the debate, agreed to the end-of-state-of-war initiative, though he doubted whether it really had substance. However, it was broke out in a few months, he did not want anybody to accuse Israel of not trying this demarche.

Talmi attacked the Government for not drafting an overall peace plan which would make it clear to the world finally, what Israel's position was. He accused the Government of dragging its feet in the hope that the U.S. presidential election would bring about a change for the better. In fact things would be still worse, he warned, and the present Government would become "a Government of surrender which the right wing will overthrow."

Yitzhak Navon (Labour) said a third state for the Palestinians was out of the question and anyway would solve no problems. However, tactically, Israel should declare its readiness to talk to any Palestinians who recognized Israel and accepted Resolution 242.

Navon caused something of a bombshell when he said he never supported Israeli settlement on the Golan, merely a military presence.

Abraham Yaviv (Labour), former chief of intelligence, sharply opposed the idea of attempting an "end-of-state-of-war" initiative before trying peace. "Assuming the Arabs accept it — and of belligerency will remain the final arrangement," Yaviv argued, "He saw no reason to resort to 'end of belligerency' while 'peace' as the ultimate goal was specifically mentioned in the three agreements Israel has signed with Egypt and Syria. "This is not a matter of legalistic niceties, but the essence of our relations with the Arabs," Yaviv said.

Yaviv's idea was that Israel must announce a clear "plan" to complete with maps. "If the Arabs refuse it, we can still revert to the non-belligerency palliative," he added. However, when dealing with the Arabs, he said one should bear in mind that they speak in terms of "solution by stages: first, a return to the 1967 lines; then, to those of 1947." Yaviv was wary lest the Arabs "intend to lead us into a trap" by accepting a sort of non-belligerency, when they regain control of most of the areas they want in "stage one."

Prime Minister Rabin maintained that "Israel does have a peace plan. Only it is not accepted by either the Arabs or the world. They do not even want to hear of the plan Talmi proposes."

Moche Carmel, former Minister of Transport, recommended Israel agree to the American initiative of non-belligerency, as a way to try and defuse the tension in our area. But he warned that "no responsible man can assert that there is no real danger of war this year."

The discussion will be resumed on Monday, faction chairman Moche Wermann announced.

House seen approving \$2.2b. aid

Jerusalem Post Reporter
WASHINGTON. — The full House of Representatives is scheduled to take up today the foreign aid authorization bill, which includes some \$2.2b. in economic and military assistance for Israel. Congressional sources expect the House to approve the measure.

If approved today as expected, the House will take up the accompanying appropriations foreign aid bill tomorrow for a final vote. The House is also expected to approve this bill.

(Separate authorizations and appropriations bills are needed to provide foreign aid.)

Israel's supporters on Capitol Hill said that no attempt to reinstate the funds for the transitional quarter will be attempted on the House floor today, as some reports had indicated. These sources said that an attempt will later be made to reinstate the funds for the quarter — which include as much as \$550m. for Israel — in the programme during a House-Senate conference committee.

The Senate authorization version of the bill includes the special funding. But the House appropriation subcommittee rejected the proposal at the recommendation of the Ford administration.

Israel's supporters here are still hopeful that the funds can be restored, despite the administration's policy. The hope is that the administration will eventually support the funding, if first approved by Congress.

George-Brown resigns — to join Solzhenitsyn
LONDON. — Lord George-Brown, a former Foreign Secretary, last night suddenly announced his resignation from the ruling Labour party, of which he was once deputy leader. The colourful and controversial politician said he was leaving the party because it had ceased to be the defender of individual freedoms.

Lord George-Brown, 61, has recently protested what he sees as a rise in the influence of left-wing extremists inside the party.

In a statement, he said he was now joining what he called the army of people who stood for freedom such as Soviet dissident Alexander Solzhenitsyn. (Reuters)

Coroner finds soldiers committed suicide

TEL AVIV. — A military coroner ruled yesterday that two soldiers found dead in a military prison in January had "almost certainly" committed suicide. The two, Menahem Charikar and Elkan Nowgorkar, hanged themselves with bootlaces in the shower room of their cell in the Magdido military prison on January 29, according to the inquest findings handed down by Ahit-Mishne Gershon David in the Military Court of Appeals yesterday.

"I found no evidence to indicate in any way whatsoever that any external factor contributed significantly, or expedited their death," the coroner declared. He could therefore draw no other conclusion other than that the two had "almost certainly" committed suicide.

As to the motive, the coroner said that the two had behaved normally during the days preceding their death and "no one will ever know" what caused the sudden change and their decision to put an end to their lives. "They took their secret to the grave," he stated.

Ahit-Mishne David blamed a "lack of communication" for a contradiction between evidence of a prison officer, identified as "Segen Ronnie" and a sergeant from the Ashkelon Town Major's office. The Sergeant, Sametel Tirza, said she had informed the officer by telephone a week before the deaths that Charikar's family had received a postcard from the soldier saying that he wanted to kill himself. She said Segen Ronnie told her that Charikar was well.

The coroner rejected the officer's denial that such a conversation had taken place, but found that there was no room to cast doubt on Segen

Riyadh bid to heal Sadat-Assad rift

AMMAN. — The Jordanian newspaper "Al Shaab" reported yesterday that King Khalid of Saudi Arabia is preparing to call President Sadat of Egypt and Assad of Syria to a summit conference designed to end their dispute.

Union leader demands Barkai report now

TEL AVIV. — The Secretary of the Union of Government Employees, Haim Bernstein, yesterday threatened to fight for equal pay for all civil servants in the same grade unless the Barkai Committee publishes its recommendations by tomorrow.

Bernstein, in line with Histadrut policy, had said all parties should wait for the recommendations of a committee of economists headed by Prof. Haim Barkai. But the recommendations were overdue and the Secretary was apparently under pressure to stand by earlier union demands that the increments be given to all.

Some 18,000 government employees receive "specific allowances" and the other 42,000 workers want them too. The Committee is expected to recommend that no such allowances be granted this year.

Massachusetts to the polls

BOSTON. — Massachusetts and Vermont voters went to the polls for their state primary presidential yesterday with Democrats searching for a favourite in a crowd of hopefuls.

The Massachusetts secretary of state said early voting — in snowfall that covered most of the state — was heavy in Boston neighbourhoods embroiled in the city's housing controversy. From there, Gov. George Wallace of Alabama expected another northern industrial protest vote.

Massachusetts was the first 1976 primary for Wallace, Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington and Gov.

\$20m. legacy was only a hoax

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
WASHINGTON. — Israel's consul-general in Chicago, Ehud Avriel, yesterday branded as "complete nonsense" a report in an Israeli newspaper that a former German scientist had left \$20m. in his estate for Israel. "I am sorry about the mistake," Avriel said. "It was complete nonsense. We were victims of a hoax."

The report, published yesterday in "Davar" in a dispatch from Washington, said that an Ernst Muller had authorized the prestigious Chicago law firm of Aaron, Aaron, Shinnberg and Hess, with the responsibility of providing the \$20m. to the State of Israel upon his death.

But the law firm yesterday denied they had ever heard of Muller or that the firm was involved in such a case. The Israeli consulate conceded it had been hoaxed, and that there was no truth to the report.

Telephone interviews yesterday with several Israeli officials in Chicago and other informed sources reveal the story of the hoax, which was labelled "in very bad taste" by Israeli officials.

Early on Monday afternoon, the Consulate in Chicago received a telephone call from a (Continued on page 2, col. 4)

Gur warns of Eastern front danger

Jerusalem Post Reporter
BEERSHEBA. — The eastern front formed by the rapprochement between Syria and Jordan is a more powerful one than the front with Egypt — and Israel must take into account the possible addition of Iraq there, the Chief of Staff said here yesterday.

Rav-Ahiv Mordechai Gur told students at the University of the Negev it was too early to assess the full significance of this rapprochement, which could influence the willingness of Syria and Jordan to go to war. However, he added, there are no signs of actual war preparations.

While the near future appears to promise a period of agreements being honoured by Egypt, which has reduced its armament system and reduced its army size, other Arab states are fast turning into giant arsenals of modern weaponry. Libya is already such an arsenal of Soviet weapons and Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are rapidly acquiring Western armaments of all types.

This is liable to give the Arab "conflict states" the benefit of both Russian and Western technologies, and Israel must, therefore, keep abreast with its technological developments.

But even as the IDF concentrates on improving its technological capabilities, Gur told the students, there are discussions in the General Staff on substantial reductions next year in the number of days reservists will have to serve.

Syria to reject UN mandate in the Golan 'Doesn't mean war by May 30 expiry'

By ANAN SAFADI
POST Middle East Affairs Correspondent
Syria has decided not to renew the mandate of the UN forces in the Golan at the end of May unless there is a major breakthrough in the Middle East, a reliable Western diplomatic source told The Jerusalem Post yesterday.

By a "major breakthrough" the Syrians mean a new substantial Israeli pullback in the Golan Heights and a subsequent withdrawal in the West Bank, or a pledge for Israeli withdrawal to the pre-1967 war borders as well as recognition of the "rights of Palestinians to a homeland," the source stated.

He said the Syrians reiterated they will not conduct negotiations with Israel in any forum, including Geneva — unless Israel undertook to return to the 1967 lines. The sources quoted one high-ranking Syrian official as saying, "The ball is in Israel's court." The same Syrian official also asserted that it was up to Jerusalem to make the next move to break the current

impasse in the Middle East. The Syrian attitude was reported to be the result of pressure by Syrian extremist elements on President Hafez Assad not to extend the UN mandate on the Golan when it expires on May 30.

The Post's informant said that this does not necessarily mean that Syria will resort to war by that date. He noted that "Syria will not go to war without Egypt, as much as Egypt will not make peace without Syria."

The same source recalled that Egyptian President Sadat made clear over the weekend that he was reluctant to involve his country in any war launched by Syria against Israel.

But he cautioned that Syrian extremists were banking on the newly established alignment between Damascus and Amman and expecting Jordan — with the support of Saudi Arabia and Iraq — to serve as a substitute for Egypt in the event of hostilities.

It was noted that the Egyptians themselves are now pressing on the U.S. to achieve a purely military

"second disengagement" in the Golan rather than an interim settlement in which the Syrians would be reluctant to commit themselves to any political moves.

The Egyptians were said to be counting heavily on the Americans in the next move while realizing, however, that their calls for reconvening the Geneva party might go unheeded in view of the growing coolness in U.S.-Soviet relations.

Meanwhile, the Egyptians today are to conclude three days of talks with UN Under-Secretary Roberto Guyer in Cairo. The UN official has already visited Israel, Jordan and Syria to "explore the prospects of getting the Middle East peace negotiations in motion again," the source pointed out.

But Dr. Guyer was seen returning to New York without any concrete proposals apart from the possible summoning of the Security Council to debate the "gravity" of the Middle East situation with the approach of the May 30 deadline. And a Council session by mid-May is dependent on what progress Washington makes in its Middle East activities.

Ford, K 'serious' about Middle East moves

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
WASHINGTON. — American officials insisted yesterday that President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger are "very serious" in their efforts to reach additional progress towards peace even during this presidential election year.

The officials said that Israel would be mistaken if it felt that current U.S. efforts to get negotiations off the ground were merely a device designed to show some semblance of "diplomatic momentum," but without real progress actually being achieved this year.

The officials' remarks suggest that Israel may come under increasing U.S. pressure as the year goes on to come up with some additional concessions, although Israeli officials here yesterday firmly denied that the Ford administration was currently pressuring Israel.

Israeli officials said that Kissinger and other top U.S. analysts were disturbed over the wide publicity given in Israel to the latest Cabinet decision to authorize the U.S. to explore additional partial accords with Egypt, Syria and Jordan ending the state of war. The Americans would have preferred more "quiet diplomacy."

In denying that Israel was already under U.S. pressure to come up with additional concessions, Israeli officials here said that the Americans had not as yet requested that any specific territorial withdrawals be proposed by Israel in exchange for a possible accord ending the state of war.

The officials said that Israeli Foreign Minister Allon, who has

been invited by Kissinger to stop over in Washington on March 12 for talks, has not been asked to arrive with any maps.

Ambassador Simcha Dinitz met for about an hour on Monday evening with Under-Secretary of State Joseph Sisco to review several "bilateral" issues, specifically arms and foreign aid.

Diplomatic sources here said that Dinitz and Sisco also touched upon the Middle East political situation, but that most of the talk was devoted to other issues.

American officials are becoming increasingly sensitive to what is feared here is Israel's determination to show only superficial signs of a willingness to make additional progress this year, while avoiding specific commitments before the November election.

Assad says 'no' to end-of-war

POST Middle East Affairs Correspondent
Syrian President Hafez Assad yesterday said that he rejected Israel's proposal to end the state of war, adding that he would refuse to take it up with any party.

The official Syrian news agency quoted Assad as having told an Italian TV team that the Israel proposal sounded like "reading a book from the last page."

Assad said he still had plenty of time to announce his Government's position on the renewal of the mandate of the Golan-based UN peace-keeping force. He indicated that Syria would "keep the door open" for political discussions before announcing any refusal to extend the mandate at the end of May.

Shafir, Adam change posts

Jerusalem Post Reporter
BEERSHEBA. — Aluf Herzl Shafir yesterday took over as O/C Southern Command from Aluf Telutiel Adam, who replaces Aluf Shafir as head of the General Staff Branch — considered the army's number two post.

The two generals made the change in a parade held at the Southern Command headquarters. Both issued orders of the day praising each other's accomplishments in the post being vacated, and wishing each other luck in the new post. Both said the improvements in the quality of the men and equipment achieved in the past two years give them a sense of confidence and security, and faith that all challenges can be met. (Reuters)

Senate c'tee approves Scranton for UN

WASHINGTON. — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday approved the nomination of William W. Scranton to be U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations. Confirmation by the Senate is expected soon. (UPI)

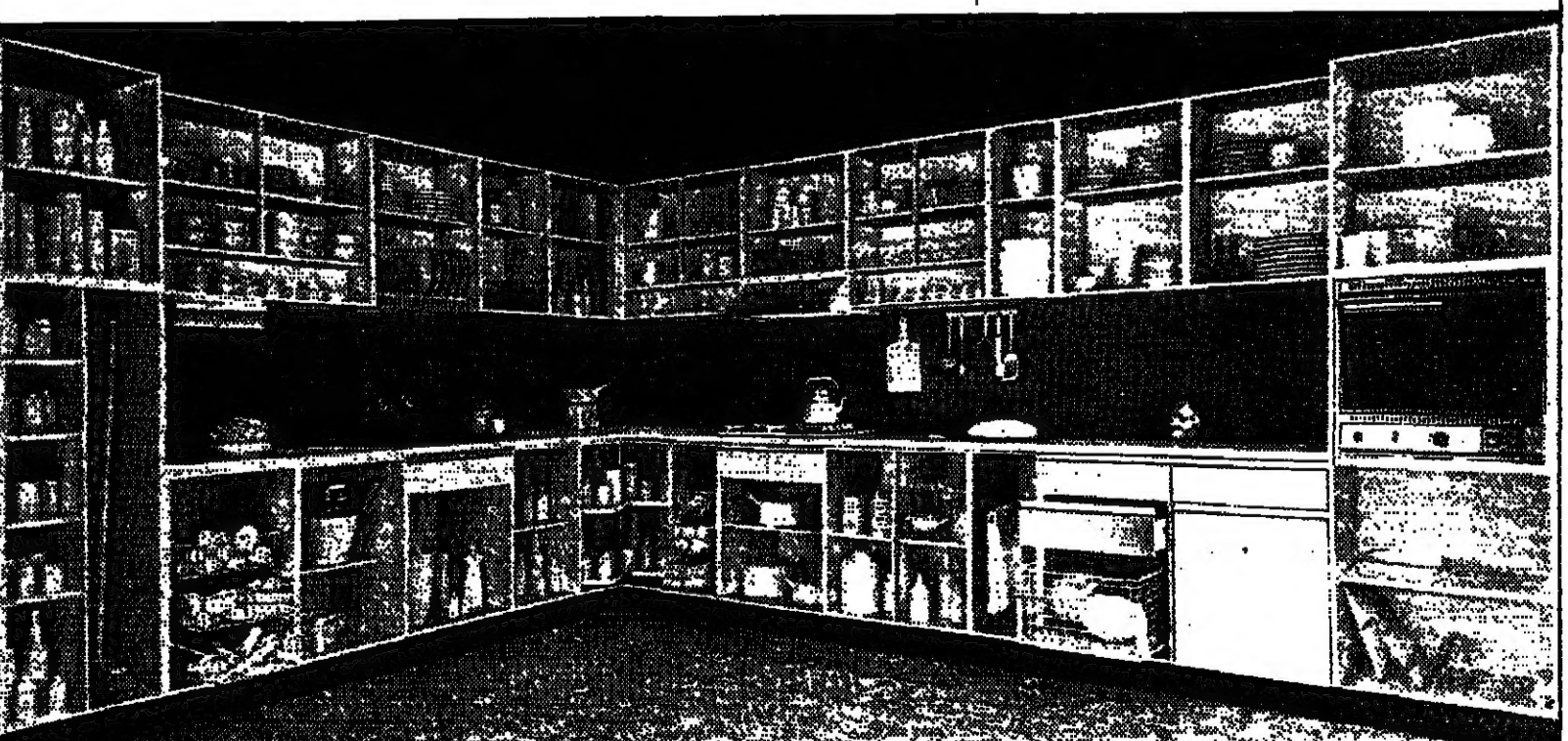
Wilson to Egypt on May 11

CAIRO. — British Prime Minister Harold Wilson will pay a four-day visit to Egypt on May 11, Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy announced yesterday. (Reuters)

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Arab population now earning more than most Jews

HAIFA. — The average annual income of an Arab family has surpassed that of a Jewish family of the oriental communities (slightly more than half the total Jewish population) and now stands at IL23,200.

The average annual income of a Jewish oriental family is IL20,600.

The Government's Statistical Report for 1975, just published, which cites these figures, states that, in 1968, the incomes were still about equal, but since then incomes among the Arab population have been growing faster.

The report also states that the number of Arab boys attending school grew 13 times since 1948, that of Arab girls 40 times. The number of Arab University students went up from 15 to 2,600.



AFTER 57 YEARS: Isidore Markines, 87, arrived at Ben-Gurion Airport yesterday to visit his four sisters, whom he had not seen since he was 30. The family was originally Turkish and two of the

sisters flew in from Istanbul. The other two live here and Mr. Markines lives in New Jersey, U.S.

(Israel Sun)

Brief intensification of airport customs strike

B-G AIRPORT. — The customs clerks here yesterday intensified their three-day partial strike but after two hours cancelled the additional sanctions. The action was taken to back up the employees' demand that the authorities pay for cleaning their uniforms as they do for Transport Ministry employees who work at the airport.

The striking clerks are refusing to hand over unaccompanied imported items and are not allowing persons with official passes to enter the customs hall. During the short-lived intensification period yesterday they also refused to man the departure counters. An invitation by the Assistant Director-General of the Finance Ministry to meet with the striking workers this morning convinced them to drop the additional sanctions.

Economy-move dismissals of 13 luggage and cargo handlers at the airport last month led to an emotional demonstration outside the Knesset yesterday.

"I want my job back!" cried Avraham Mashivill-Mashish, who

arrived here from Kulashi, Soviet Georgia, five years ago.

Like the other demonstrators, Mashivill-Mashish accused the Ben-Gurion Airport workers council of conspiring with the management "to keep the work rolls trimmed. Most of the laid off workers said they reject job opportunities anywhere but at the terminal.

One of the demonstrators complained his dismissal came just one week after he had been granted job permanency and assigned a permanent work grade.

According to the men, cargo vehicles which by international norms should be manned by four handlers and two drivers are now being worked by a pair of handlers and a single driver.

In the afternoon the men were received by Shoshana Arbeli-Almosino, chairman of the Knesset Labour Committee. After hearing their complaints, she advised them to accept jobs elsewhere.

But the cargo handlers told her they insisted on working at the airport, and left angered.

Underworld turns to heroin

TEL AVIV. — The underworld has apparently decided to shift its drug traffic to heroin, a police inspector said here yesterday.

Heroin, said Inspector Danny Mercoz, is more profitable to drug pushers, and users become addicted to it much more quickly than to other drugs. Apparently a large quantity of the drug has been smuggled into the country recently, and the police are trying to track it down.

Inspector Mercoz said this at the Magistrates Court, where he asked for the remand of Moshe Habura, 38, of Bat Yam. He is suspected of being part of the heroin distribution ring. The police on Saturday seized 151 grams of the drug, valued at IL900,000, at the Tel Aviv home of his brother, Haim Habura.

Moshe, who denied any connection to the affair, was remanded for 10 days. Haim had earlier been remanded for 15.

National Breweries sold to Canadians

By ARTHUR KEMELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Ownership of National Breweries, the country's sole beer producer, passed yesterday from the Robinson family to Murray Goldman, of Toronto, and Schwartz Services International Ltd., an affiliate of Labatt Breweries of Canada. The breweries were sold in an all-cash deal amounting to approximately \$8m.

Negotiations for the sale of the breweries have been underway since the death of William Robinson last June and the subsequent discovery that his Israel assets had been mortgaged to rescue his son Michael's foundering bank in Basel. The proceeds of yesterday's deal will go to pay off these debts.

Announcing the sale yesterday, Mr. Goldman said that an additional \$7m. is to be invested in developing and expanding the breweries over the next five years. Immediate plans call for the expansion of breweries in Netanya and Migdal Haemek.

Shmuel Dror, who will continue as general manager of National Breweries, told *The Jerusalem Post* that the expansion programme will emphasize exports. At present the company's beer exports to America come to about \$100,000 a year and an equivalent amount is exported to Europe.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry said that National Breweries will be granted approved enterprise status for its expansion programme.

Schwartz Services International Ltd., operating over the past 30 years in the brewery business, will be providing the Israel breweries with technical and managerial assistance.

Goldman is a director of Clal and the largest individual shareholder in that company.

Timna men ask quadruple payment

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The workers in the Timna copper mines yesterday demanded that their severance pay be four times the standard rate. But their works committee agreed to examine a Histadrut proposal that the rate vary with seniority. The state-owned mines are due to be shut down because they are losing money.

Following a meeting with Shimon Gilman, at Histadrut headquarters here, the committee members flew to Eilat to discuss the proposal with the men they represent.

The discussions here followed Monday's meeting with the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Haim Bar-Lev, who offered the standard rate of one month's pay for every year on the job. (The workers had earned IL4,000-IL5,000 a month there.) But the workers appealed to Histadrut Secretary-General Yerubam Meshel who said later the pay should not be less than given to the miners dismissed last year who received two months pay for every year's work.

First birth for Yamit

BEERSHEBA. — The first child born to Yamit settlers was delivered yesterday at the Soroka medical centre here.

The father, Zion Malichi, decided to give his daughter the name of the new port town in northern Sinai, Yamit.

Mother and daughter were reported well and the town's residents are already planning the party they will hold in a few days — when Yamit returns to Yamit.

English-speaking immigrants confer on quality of life

By LEA LEVAVI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Over 900 suggestions for improving the "quality of life" in Israel were proposed at yesterday's conference of Koah Kan — a group of over 500 English-speaking immigrants and other interested citizens who held at the Pal Hotel.

A coordinating committee has been formed to review the proposals and to bring the resulting plans for action to the attention of government agencies, service organizations and the public. Contact will be maintained with all conference participants (over 800, including those who attended Monday evening's opening session) so that their desire to "do something" can be channelled through existing organizations.

Wiso and Moetzet Hapoelet jointly declared they will accept Koah Kan's programmes as part of their own activities.

The conference's four workshops discussed: road manners and safety, general manners and etiquette, consumerism and ecology, Rabbi Louis Rabinowitz, former Chief Rabbi of South Africa addressed the conference.

The conference was the brainchild of members of the South African Zionist Federation who were joined in the initiative by the Zionist Federations of Britain, Australia and New Zealand and the Association of Americans and Canadians in Israel.

Man wanted in Indiana tells Post it's all lies

By ARTHUR KEMELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HADERA. — A man indicted in the U.S. for income tax evasion and extortion, and now living "somewhere in Israel," yesterday rejected the charges against him as "all lies." The denial by Dov Cohen was made through his sister, Mrs. Judith Kessler, of Hadera. Mr. Cohen himself refused to speak with this reporter.

A special grand jury in Hammond, Indiana, last week charged Cohen, 56, with extorting \$47,230 in pay-offs from building contractors doing business with the city of Gary in 1971 and 1972. Cohen was assistant city engineer at the time, and is reported to have had considerable authority with contractors.

Details of the investigation and indictment have been published in the "Chicago Tribune." The reports say that, in the autumn of 1972,

Cohen suddenly resigned his city post and moved to Florida, where he bought two large apartment buildings. He "fled to Israel last spring after learning he was to be subpoenaed by the special grand jury investigating official corruption in North-west Indiana."

Mrs. Kessler told *The Jerusalem Post* that her brother had been living with her but then moved on. She declined to reveal his new address, or even telephone number, but she agreed to call her brother and ask him to meet with this reporter. Cohen refused. Mrs. Kessler quoted her brother as saying that the whole affair is of no interest to him; he does not want to hear about it; and that it is all a bluff.

Indiana officials are reportedly intending to seek Cohen's extradition. The Israel police have not yet received an extradition request.



THE SHEMMER SPANNER, demonstrated by its inventor, Moshe Sheiber, an eleventh-year student at the Yed-Singulovsky Ort Vocational High school. It won a prize from the Weizmann Institute in a contest for inventions by students. Moshe's spanner can handle various sizes of hexagonal bolt heads or the nuts, by fitting them into a tapering slot of the same spanner.

Bar-Ilan sets up centre to train leaders for Diaspora

By JUDY SEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A CENTRE FOR Jewish education and community leadership which will train Diaspora students for service abroad and pay all their expenses, from flight tickets to food bills, is to open in September at Bar-Ilan University.

The centre is aimed at cultivating a new generation of leaders and instilling "traditional" Jewish identity and practice around the world.

Joseph Lookstein, chancellor of the university and originator of the centre, told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that "there is a crisis in Jewish education that — if it remains unmet — we won't be able to survive." Of the 1,800,000 Jewish children of school age outside Israel and the Communist countries, he said, only about 700,000 get any kind of Jewish education. And only about one-fifth of the 20,000 teachers of Jewish subjects

around the world have any kind of pedagogical training. Ort schools in South America, Rabbi Lookstein continued, even have non-Jews teaching Jewish subjects, because they can't get qualified Jews.

In exchange for their scholarships, the students must commit themselves to spend from one to three years of study in Israel and then return to their countries of origin to enter the field of their choice. But if a student falls in love with Israel during his studies and doesn't want to leave, said Lookstein, "we won't take him to court."

Students will be selected by committees abroad, with promising yeshiva students, teachers and social workers, plus young and idealistic Jews who as yet have no profession getting first preference. Since Bar-Ilan is under Orthodox auspices, most of the students will be traditional, but others who are attracted to traditional Judaism will also be welcomed.

A POLICEMAN'S CLUB, the first of its kind in Haifa, was opened yesterday in the Haifa east police station in Rehov Bar-Yehuda.

Ma'alot councillor quits in protest

MA'ALOT. — The Deputy Chairman of the Local Council, Shimon Mark, has resigned from his salaried post and from membership in the Council in protest against alleged Government indifference towards this development town.

Last month Mark urged all the Council members, including the Chairman, to resign collectively. When they hesitated, he resigned alone.

In a letter to the Prime Minister, the Interior Minister and the Commerce and Industry Minister (who is in charge of development areas)

Mark writes that, because of the conditions of employment here, the Local Council cannot provide proper services to the population.

He said the Council's accounting department did not function and was behind in collecting rates and debts and in paying suppliers who had submitted their bills months ago; the banks did not honour the Council's drafts; the Council lacked a secretary; and the Interior Ministry would not help.

He charged there was no cooperation between the various Government agencies concerned. A vicious circle which he could not break.

Mark is now looking for another job.

JOINT PATROLS by the police and Border Police to combat hoodlums and terrorists have been started in Tiberias. The patrols will function round the clock.

EDUCATION FOR "DIZENGOFF CULTURE" — ISRAEL'S RUIN

The need of the hour: a fundamental change in the educational objective of government schools

Tel Aviv secondary school pupils think of themselves in these terms:

We, today's youth, have no real culture, only "Dizengoff Culture".... help us find our way... I should be the closest to Jewish culture, but unaided it's very difficult to get into it... they don't teach you your heritage. They don't help you towards national identity... that you are a Jew, of this you learn nothing. That's what they call "Dizengoff Culture".... emigration is another thing resulting from lack of Jewish values.

(Ma'ariv, Feb. 13, "Secondary School Pupils Speak Their Mind")

In a memorandum submitted to the Minister of Education by the Ministry's Chief Scientist, it is stated that the most important factor leading to emigration is lack of Jewish and Zionist identification.

A noteworthy finding of research into the subject is that there is almost no emigration by religious Jews.

Education for "Dizengoff Culture" is bringing ruin on society and the country. The educational system used in government schools is bankrupt.

The time has come to acknowledge that only education designed to teach values, education based on the Torah and Jewish culture, can give youth the strength of spirit now necessary for a Jew living in Israel.

Our crying need: education for the original values of Judaism.

If you identify with this message, please write us giving your comments and suggestions for courses of action. Our address: MORIA ASSOCIATION, P.O.B. 7666, Jerusalem.

U.S. Christian parley here

Jerusalem Post Reporter

More than 800 Christian pilgrims from the U.S. are to open a "Spirit of '76" conference at the Diplomat Hotel in Jerusalem on Thursday. One of the aims of the conference is to express solidarity with the people of Israel.

The conference was organized by actor and singer Pat Boone, who has arranged several previous such conferences in Israel, and Bible teacher George Otis, author of "Ghost of Hagar," which deals with prophecies concerning the Middle East.

Representative to Feminist parley

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Israel Feminist Movement stated yesterday that its official representative to the current "international court on crimes against women" in Brussels, is Joanne Yaron — and not Marcia Freedman, M.K.

Mrs. Yaron is editor of the publication "This Week in Israel." Her trip to Belgium was partially financed by the Foreign Ministry.

Mrs. Freedman is attending in her capacity as Knesset Member, and not on behalf of the feminist movement as was erroneously reported on Monday.

Both women happen to be immigrants from the U.S.

Three years for boy bomber

TEL AVIV. — A boy peddler who caused an explosion outside the apartment of the director of the control department of the Bat Yam municipality was yesterday sent to jail for three years.

The local Magistrate's Court found the 16-year-old accused guilty of setting the charge last July which caused thousands of pounds damage to doors and windows in the apartment building. The background to the attack was a personal dispute.

2 fires in Tel Aviv

TEL AVIV. — Two fires which broke out in a warehouse and a grocery shop here late Monday night were extinguished by firemen several hours later.

The warehouse for aluminum products, in Rehov Mesilat Yesha-rim, in the Shapira quarter, caught fire close to midnight and spread to a second shed containing cardboard cartons. Four fire engines fought the flames for several hours. Police are investigating the possibility of arson.

The front section of a grocery shop in Rehov Gordon was damaged but firemen managed to contain the blaze and prevent it spreading to neighbouring buildings. Police are checking whether the fire was caused by burglars or resulted from man electrical short circuit.

There has been a spate of unresolved arson cases in the Tel Aviv area during the past few months.

Israeli bowlers beat U.S. fours

JOHANNESBURG. — The U.S. fours team suffered its first defeat in the world bowls championships yesterday, being beaten 20-15 by Israel.

In the singles, Doug Watson (South Africa) and Dick Folkins (U.S.) were at full stretch to maintain their unbeaten records.

In one of the most exciting finishes seen at the championship, Watson beat the burly Western Samoan, Tolova's Si'moa, by 21 to 20. Folkins edged Israel's Matt Gordon 21 to 19.

With the U.S. losing in the seventh round four-ply South Africa and Australia remain unbeaten in the event, each with 14 points. South Africa yesterday beat Western Samoa, 27-15, with Australia gaining a 31-10 victory over Guernsey.

But Australia is in top spot with a better shot score of 113 to 101.

SHORTWEIGHTS of 12 grams in 15 of their 1,000 gm bags of sugar cost the Hatzafon packing firm of Haifa a IL1,000 fine in the Haifa Magistrates Court this week.

IL5,000 fine for jaywalker

TEL AVIV. — A pedestrian who crossed the street against the red light was this week fined IL5,000 by the local Magistrate's Court.

The accused refused to identify himself to the policeman who attempted to write him a ticket and fled when she tried to take him to the police station.

A short while after the incident, which occurred in June 1973, the policeman happened to meet the offender again.

The accused, a Tel Aviv resident who is currently abroad and was represented by a lawyer, entered pleas of guilty. (Itim)

מגילת אסתר

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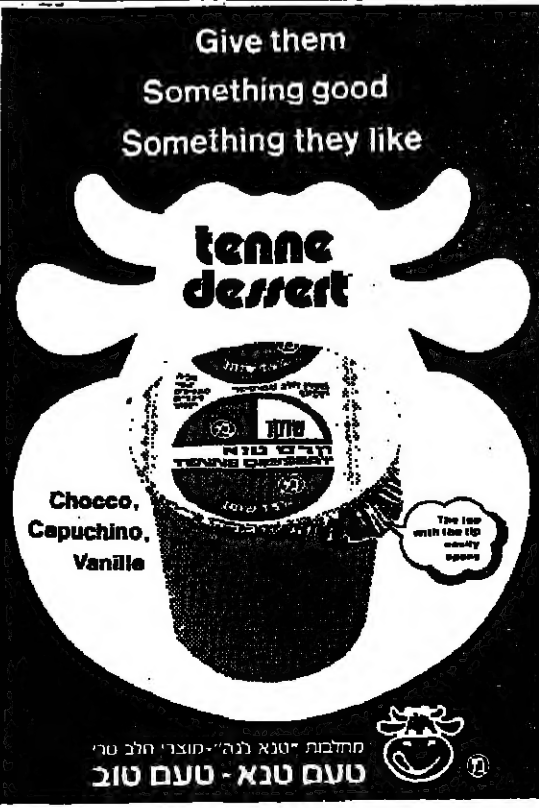
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Scranton: More cooperation, less confrontation with Third World

WASHINGTON. — Former Pennsylvania governor William Scranton, President Ford's choice to be U.S. ambassador to the UN, said yesterday he is in favour of more cooperation and less confrontation with Third World members of the UN.

Scranton, who has been nominated by Ford to succeed UN ambassador Daniel Moynihan, told the Senate foreign relations committee, "I have a very deep personal concern about our relations with the developing nations. I feel they should naturally be our friends, not naturally be our enemies."

The committee is holding confirmation hearings for Scranton.

Scranton also declared himself a firm supporter of military security for Israel and denounced the UN vote equating Zionism with racism as "that horrible resolution."

Scranton told the Senate committee that while his style obviously is not as flamboyant as that of Moynihan, he will adopt the substance of Moynihan's style. Moynihan pur-

sued a controversial, hardline policy of confrontation with the Third World nations.

Scranton said: "I do think that maybe this confrontation was necessary because of the situation that developed there of strong bloc voting. But I believe there was more of a tendency to block the vote than to confront the issues. I do think we have had that confrontation. I think they do realize we want to help, and that it is to their advantage to cooperate with us."

"I would hope that we could be more cooperative where they are cooperative, but undoubtedly we will have some confrontations with some African countries," Scranton said.

Scranton was asked by Senator Dick Clark (D., Iowa), chairman of the African sub-committee, if he favoured cutting U.S. foreign aid to countries that did not support the administration position in UN votes.

"That can be counterproductive," Scranton said. "But maybe it would be necessary to use it at some place, at some time."

Sen. Jacob Javits reminded Scranton that when Scranton returned from a 1968 mission to the Middle East as President Nixon's special envoy he recommended a "more even-handed" American policy in the region.

Javits said that recommendation had raised much apprehension at the time and asked Scranton what his position is now.

Scranton read from his report to Nixon in which he not only said the U.S. should improve relations with Arab states in the Middle East but also called for stronger efforts to achieve peace while supporting the security of Israel.

Scranton said at the time, the Middle East situation was different from what it is today in that the Soviets were making strides in a number of Arab nations in the region.

As for the UN's anti-Zionist resolution, Scranton said, "Zionism is not racism at all, it is a national state movement." (UPI, AP)



Natalie Cole, daughter of the late Nat King Cole, holds the Grammy award she won in Los Angeles as the best new artist of the year, presented by the National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences. She also won an award for the best female rhythm and blues vocal for "This will be." (AP radiophoto)

Moscow drives deeper into Africa

By JOHN BORRELL

LUSAKA. — Moscow is stepping up its commitment to African nationalists fighting to overthrow white rule in Namibia (South-West Africa) and Rhodesia in the wake of its successful support for the MPLA in Angola.

In the past few days, Zambian newspapers have given prominence to stories that the Soviet Union has offered Swapo (South-West African People's Organization) large amounts of military aid and instructors to train guerrillas in Angola. China is also reported to be offering support.

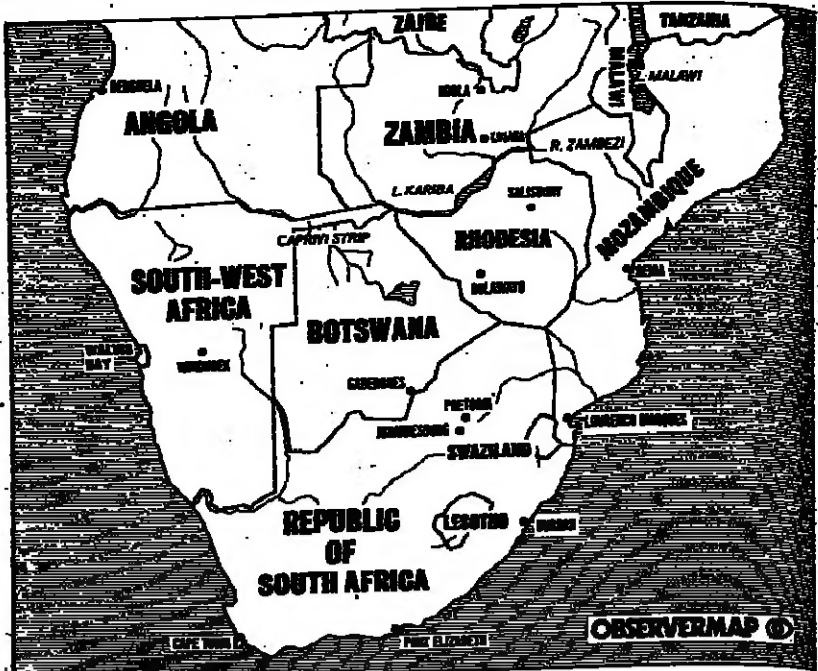
But Moscow's aid offer is conditional on Swapo scaling down and eventually phasing out the support it now receives from China.

Although Swapo, which is divided into three factions, has not yet made a decision on the Russian offer, it is clear that Moscow would like to work through the guerrilla movement to achieve its goals in Southern Africa with the minimum of disruption to its wider global interests.

Since its formation Swapo has been largely funded by Feking and most of its training camps have been in Zambia. But it launched many of its offensives against the South African regime in Namibia from Angola, where it received considerable support from Unita guerrillas during their fight against the Portuguese colonial government.

The scenario has changed dramatically as a result of the 1974 Portuguese coup and the MPLA victory in the Angolan civil war over Unita, and Swapo will clearly have to adjust to meet the new situation.

Although liberation movement contacts here can provide a confirmation, it seems certain that the Russians have persuaded the MPLA to tell Swapo that it will not be allowed to operate from Angola unless it cuts its links with China. This would be but one of the many pay-offs the MPLA can be expected to make in return for



the massive Russian military aid, which has been a key factor in the MPLA's battlefield successes.

The Soviet Union's interest in becoming Swapo's new mentor is the result of several things. First, Moscow would clearly be happy with any move which reduced Chinese influence in Southern Africa. Second, its diplomacy in Africa in the past decade has been far from successful and the Kremlin sees no better way of achieving better relations with African States and the Third World in general than by being closely identified with the "liberation" struggle in Southern Africa.

The third motive is perhaps the most important of all. If Moscow can put Swapo in power in Windhoek, it will have a valuable ally in the struggle to end white hegemony in South Africa — a struggle in which Moscow has long-term economic and military designs.

The Soviet plans are certainly long-range because the Swapo fighting forces have been decimated by South Africa's recent search and destroy operations into southern Angola.

But if Swapo does accept the Russian offer, and this seems increasingly likely, Russia is certain to give the movement large numbers of Cuban military instructors who might play a less passive role in the war than their titles would suggest.

The Kremlin's other big interest lies in Rhodesia, where constitutional talks between nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo and Prime Minister Ian Smith seem to hold little hope of accord. If the talks break down without agreement, nationalist

leaders have made it clear that they will intensify the armed struggle against the Smith Government.

This is where the Soviet Union sees its big chance of influencing the seemingly inevitable emergence of a black government. Russia has supported the Zapu (Zimbabwe African People's Union) for a number of years, and although Zapu merged with Zanu (Zimbabwe African National Union) to form the ANC (African National Congress), the two older movements still exist. Nkomo is the leader of Zapu, and if the talks fail, then the Russians will have to make an important decision on whether to back Nkomo's militarily weaker Zapu or to squeeze the Chinese out of their position as the main supplier to Zanu.

The Russians are currently engaged in a major diplomatic offensive in Mozambique and, according to American intelligence reports, have more than 20 military advisers helping the Frelimo Government there.

Once the Rhodesian situation becomes clearer, the Soviets will undoubtedly make their choice and then try to persuade the Mozambique Government to allow them to equip and train Rhodesian nationalists in the former Portuguese colony for incursions into Rhodesia. Against this carefully planned diplomatic and military offensive by the Kremlin, there appears little that the West can do, since it cannot afford to be seen to be supporting continued white hegemony in Southern Africa. The Russians undoubtedly appreciate this and the knowledge plays a big part in their present activities. (Ofos)

Moynihan says it is really 'disguised retreat' Ford rejects the word 'detente'

WASHINGTON. — President Ford said Monday he no longer uses the word detente to describe U.S. relations with the Soviet Union and China.

He preferred peace through strength, he said in a television interview, and said the change was because of international realities.

Meanwhile, Daniel P. Moynihan, former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, said Monday night that "Detente has become a form of disguised retreat." He was speaking at Yale University in his first major speech since officially leaving his UN post.

Moynihan said the U.S. has made the judgment not to resist the expansion of communism, and has allowed Soviet policy to cast Israel as a nation comparable to the Nazis that once persecuted her people.

President Ford's remarks followed charges by former California Governor Ronald Reagan — his com-

petitor for the Republican Party's Presidential nomination — that detente was beneficial to the Soviet Union but not to the U.S.

Ford said in the interview: "I don't use the word detente any more. I think we ought to say that the U.S. will meet with the super powers — the Soviet Union, China and others — and seek to relax tensions so that we can continue a policy of peace through strength."

"If we're strong militarily, which we are, and if we continue that strength, we can negotiate with the Soviet Union, with China and with others in order to maintain that peace."

"And detente is only a word that was coined — I don't think it's applicable any more."

There has been no official Soviet reaction to Ford's remarks, and in Moscow tradition, none is expected for some time.

But several Western analysts are

not surprised the situation blew up. They believe detente is a bad word to describe the policy and has led to widespread misunderstandings.

The Soviets have been at pains recently to spell out their conception of detente.

In an important article in "Pravda," Prof. G. Shakhnazarov, a Doctor of Jurisprudence and a staff member of the Party Central Committee, wrote: "Detente and peaceful coexistence ensure the main thing for all countries and peoples, namely prevention of a nuclear war and the threat of total annihilation."

The West German Government commented yesterday that it shares Ford's misgivings about the word detente because it has a chameleon-like quality about it.

Spokesman Klaus Boelling said in a statement his Government uses the word detente without illusions, realizing full well that there are areas for which it is not suitable. (Reuters, AP)

Bomb kills 2, hurts 85, in Japan

SAFPORO, Japan. — Two people were killed and 85 wounded yesterday when a bomb exploded in the lobby of a local government office in Sapporo, capital of the northern Japanese island of Hokkaido.

An extreme leftwing group, six of whose members are on trial in Tokyo for 1974 bombings, claimed responsibility in a statement left in a locker at an underground railway station.

The group, the East Asia Anti-Japan Armed Front, denounced "Japanese imperialists" for occupying Hokkaido and demanded that it be left to the original natives, the Ainu people.

The East Asia Anti-Japan Armed Front has claimed responsibility for a series of explosions aimed at Japanese firms in 1974, including a blast outside the headquarters of the giant Mitsubishi corporation, which hurt over 200 people. They also took responsibility for an explosion last July at a police headquarters here, next door to the government office.

Patty's tapes 'were dictated by others'

SAN FRANCISCO. — Newspaper heiress Patricia Hearst's revolutionary messages on tape recordings were written or dictated by two women members of the organization which kidnapped her, an expert in speech and writing styles testified Monday.

But U.S. District Court Judge Oliver Carter agreed to prosecution objections and ruled that the testimony by Dr. Margaret Singer, a University of California psychologist, could not be admitted to the jury's hearing. He said such testimony had never before been allowed in federal courts.

Dr. Singer said Miss Hearst's first three tapes in February and March, 1974, pleading with her newspaper owner father, Ran-

dolph Hearst, to free her by providing food for the poor were partly in her style.

But she said three later tapes in which Patricia denounced her family and said she had joined the Symbionese Liberation Army under the revolutionary name "Tania" were dictated by SLA member Angela Atwood, 26.

The final tape, recorded three weeks after Miss Atwood and most other SLA members were killed in a gun battle with Los Angeles police, was written by Miss Hearst's companion in flight, Emily Harris, 29, Dr. Singer said.

The psychologist said it was possible to identify a person's speech and writing patterns with "scientific certainty." She also said the speeches

read by the SLA leader "Cinque" — escaped convict Donald DeFreese, 30 — were also written for him by Miss Atwood.

Dr. Singer was one of the last defence witnesses in Miss Hearst's trial for bank robbery. Miss Hearst is accused of joining the SLA willingly in a bank raid here 10 weeks after her kidnapping.

Miss Hearst's lawyers rested their case Monday, and prosecutors prepared to present a rebuttal after the judge denied a motion to dismiss the charges against her. Defence attorney F. Lee Bailey had asked for dismissal because he said the government deliberately distorted evidence in the case — a dramatic film of the April 15, 1974, robbery of the Hibernal Bank. (Reuters, AP)

THE ISRAELI HOUSEWIFE KNOWS WHAT'S WHAT

by Esther Tagar

An in-depth survey made among 1,173 women has shown that the Israeli women bases her preferences in buying cleaning materials on logic and experience, and that she succeeds in obtaining excellent value for money.

Dozens of different kinds of washing powders and cleaning materials compete for the housewife's attention from the shelves of grocery shops and supermarkets, but a big majority of Israeli women prefer two Kleen products above all the others — "Tip" machine washing powder and Kleen Washing-Up Paste. These results were obtained in a comprehensive research project undertaken by Dr. Mina Tze, head of Tel Aviv University. In this project, 1,173 women were interviewed. They were chosen from households in the big towns, provincial towns, metropolitan suburbs and villages, both new and old-established. The women interviewed together formed a representative cross section of Israeli housewives. 77% of the women (904) regularly use a washing machine.

Which washing machine powder?

Of those who regularly use a washing machine, 73.3% always or mainly use Kleen products. The most popular Kleen product is "Tip" washing powder: more than half (52%) of those who use a washing machine use "Tip." Another 15.5% use "Biomat" which is also made by Kleen. This powder is more expensive — it contains enzymes that attack and remove all protein dirt. The other washing powder manufacturers together share about a quarter of the market. The most popular powder not made by Kleen is requested by 6.7% of housewives; the others have smaller markets.

A further finding was that

the more a woman washes — the greater her laundry experience — the more "faithful" she is to Kleen products. Those who wash less than one load a week buy slightly less Kleen products. Those who wash two or three loads a week are more consistent in using Kleen products. Apparently, the latter group of women is more aware of the quality of their laundry.

This finding is confirmed by another result: most women state that they are satisfied with the product they use, otherwise they would surely change to another. Nevertheless, it is interesting to note that not all those using a given product are entirely satisfied with it. It was found that 89% of those using "Tip" are satisfied with "Tip." An even higher percentage — 94% — are satisfied with "Biomat." On the other hand, those using other manufacturers' products are less satisfied; on average, only 77% are satisfied with the product they use.

Why are they satisfied?

The women were also asked about the factors that made them satisfied with a product. Here again interesting differences were found in the answers. 45% of those who use "Tip" said their main source of satisfaction in the product was its good cleaning power. 70% of those who use "Biomat" said that good cleaning power was the main factor in their being satisfied with this product. Against this, only 50% of those who use other products attribute good cleaning power to the product they use. Many from this group (35%) regard low price as the main advantage of the product they buy. Many of these women are misled by an "optical illusion": judged by the price on the box, many washing powders appear to be cheaper than "Tip." However, if the calculation is made on the basis of the

cost per laundry load, no powder will be found more economical than "Tip." And this calculation should be continued to its logical conclusion: "Tip" is even more economical in that it is the only washing powder in Israel with which there is no need to heat water. (Or heat it only slightly in winter). This saving in electricity makes "Tip" unbeatable when considered on an economic basis.

Which washing-up product?

Kleen Washing-Up Paste stands in the same relation to other washing-up products as "Tip" to other washing powders: the majority (55%) regularly use Kleen Washing-Up Paste, and another group regularly use other Kleen washing-up products — Bar-Kleen, Kleenolite, Trakleen and Kleen 12. The most popular such product not made by Kleen is bought by less than 20% of housewives. And the other products are sold to even less women.

The popularity of Kleen Washing-Up Paste is due to the satisfaction of those who use it — more than 90% of those who use it are satisfied with Kleen Washing-Up Paste. Of those who use other products, the percentage satisfied with their product is small. This research project is not the only one of its type. The "Most Preferred Product Poll," recently conducted by the Hebrew University's Institute for Applied Social Research, (headed by Prof. Louis Guttman) gave similar results. These results are a clear compliment to the Israeli housewife, who is not led astray by promises and attempts at persuasion, but is capable of recognizing quality in the products offered her and of choosing the best.

(Communicated)

THE WORLD IN BRIEF

France, Bahrain accord

PARIS. — France and Bahrain yesterday agreed to sign an economic and technological cooperation pact shortly, the Emir of Bahrain announced following two-day talks with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

A number of agreements, including the construction of a power plant for seawater desalination were signed yesterday, as well as an agreement for the exchange and training of doctors. (Reuters)

Teenager kills, grills parents

SAN RAFAEL, California. — A 16-year-old girl was found guilty Monday of murdering her mother and father and then burning their bodies in a barbecue pit.

Judge Charles R. Best said he determined after a juvenile proceeding that Mariene Olive took part in the homicides of both her parents "as an instigator, encourager, aider, abettor and accomplice."

He said he would sentence her in two weeks. She can be imprisoned until she is 23.

Her boy friend, Charles Riley, 20, was sentenced to death in January after a jury found him guilty in the deaths of James F. Olive, 58, and his wife, Naomi, 53. (AP)

Doomsday reserve 'waste'

WASHINGTON. — The U.S. Government has hidden \$4,000m. in new currency in a mountain-side bomb shelter as a hedge against nuclear attack that would wipe out the nation's money supply.

Senator William Proxmire said the Federal Reserve Board and spending about \$1.8m. a year to maintain and guard the vault inside Pony Mountain, 130 kilometres southwest of Washington. He contends the scheme is a waste of money.

"Under this Doomsday scenario we would have \$4 billion in cash and no people except a few lonely radioactive government officials," Proxmire said. (AP)

Jordanian to head UAE army

ABU DHABI. — A Jordanian officer, Major-General Awwad al-Khalidi, has been appointed the first Chief of Staff of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) armed forces, officials said here yesterday.

Gen. Khalidi, a former Jordanian Deputy Chief of Staff, was due to arrive here shortly to take command of the UAE forces, the officials said. (Reuters)

Ploughperson, please

STURMINEY MARSHAL, England. — To comply with Britain's new law against sex discrimination, The Black Horse Pub has changed its name.

The Ploughman's Lunch — bread, cheese and pickles in hearty quantities — is now the Plough Operatives Lunch. (AP)

GANEI SHULAMIT HOTEL, DEAD SEA

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Guerrillas kill three in Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Rhodesia. — Nationalist guerrillas on Sunday raided a hotel on Rhodesia's eastern border with Mozambique and killed three policemen who tried to stop them, a security force spokesman said yesterday.

The untrained guerrillas entered the black-owned hotel firing random shots into the dance-hall. The communique did not pinpoint the location of the incident, but military sources said it happened in the thickly forested Inyanga mountains near the border town Umtali, 224 km. southeast of Salisbury.

After shooting the black policemen, the guerrillas fled with about \$200 worth of jewellery and cash into Mozambique. Seven civilians were wounded in the attack, the communique added.

The raid is the latest in a series of border incidents and clashes between security forces and nationalist guerrillas. Since last Thursday a 44 guerrillas, five Rhodesian soldiers and three black policemen have died.

Premier Ian Smith and Joshua Nkomo, leader of the moderate faction of the African National Council (ANC), meanwhile continued meetings to settle the country's constitutional problems. ANC sources described Monday's session as a "breakthrough" in the talks, which had been close to deadlock. They did not give details of what the two sides discussed.

Both sides are keeping details of the negotiations secret, but the nationalists — encouraged by the outcome of the Angola war and by the guerrillas' build up in Mozambique — are in no mood to accept any deal short of majority rule within a couple of years.

The prospect of conflict, however, seems greater than conciliation. Smith, who has to answer to a restless white electorate suspicious of black African guarantees for their guerrillas, has made it clear that a 44 guerrillas, five Rhodesian soldiers and three black policemen have died.

התנועה לזכויות האזרח

CITIZENS RIGHTS MOVEMENT
19 Rehov Heisinki, Tel Aviv, Tel. 266564, 253585

The People Must Not Know

The unholy alliance of the Labour alignment and the Likud so decided

The People Must Not Know

the significance of renunciation of the state of belligerency, and how it will bring peace nearer. In place of a government announcement and Knesset debate, the Labour alignment and the Likud agreed to pass the subject to the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee for clarification behind closed doors.

We, The Citizens Rights Movement, were the only ones to demand a full Knesset debate.

We say plainly:

- ★ The People Have a Right to Know
- ★ And the Government Must Give the Facts

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Town _____ Street _____
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☐ Register me as a member* of the Citizens Rights Movement
☐ I wish to learn more about you. Please send me literature.
I am willing to support your activities, and enclose my cheque for IL.
Signed _____
* Delete the inappropriate

THE FIFTH PAGE

Lea Levavi talks to Dr. Erika Padan Freeman, a believer in action

WHILE the U.N. Third Committee was "making its Zionism/racism equation," Dr. Erika Padan Freeman — a psychoanalyst and political psychologist from New York — found herself asking: Why aren't they doing anything about it? "But then I realized there is no point in waiting for them. I'll have to do something. I will have to do it myself. So I called a friend and..."

That was the start of what is now an International Committee of Women on Human Rights. In addition to the American committee of about 60 highly-placed women — black and white, Christian and Jew — Dr. Freeman is now organizing similar committees in England, France, Italy, Israel and elsewhere.

"I'm here now to try to arrange an international women's conference to be held here, I hope, before the one scheduled for Teheran in 1978," she explained when we met recently in Tel Aviv. A trust committee of prominent Israeli women is now being organized. Lea Porat has agreed to be Chairman of the Steering Committee, and others who have already joined include Judge Hadassah Ben-Itto, Ruth Dayan and Ruth Aliaz.

The American committee — originally known as the Ad Hoc Committee of Women for Human Rights and soon to be incorporated as the Institute of Women for Human Rights, has attracted the interest of some men. "But they are known as friends of the committee — a reverse of the usual demeaning 'women's auxiliary.' I'm not as much of a feminist as I may sound, though. Actually, I think it is ridiculous that such work should be limited to women. It was just the handle I found to put on it, the best way to get started. After all, the first anti-Zionist resolution was passed by women in Mexico. Women must now be those who work to erase it."

Woman against racism



Dr. Padan Freeman

The Ad Hoc Committee sent two petitions to U.N. officials during the Third Committee Deliberations: one signed by 60 women, the other by 65. "We got women who don't talk to each other to sign, feminists and anti-feminists, anti-Zionist Jews, etc. So far as I know, these petitions were the first time Zionism was ever explained to the world as the Jewish self-determination movement. Why is it that self-determination is fine for everyone else in the world except the Jews?"

The signatories, almost all of whom continue to be active in the

committee's work, include Congresswomen (several of them black), the Commissioner of Human Rights in the U.S., Senators and Congressmen, anthropologist Dr. Margaret Mead, opera singer Beverly Sills and many others.

"No, we didn't think we were going to change the U.N. picture. The main purpose of our work was to bring the truth about Zionism to the non-Zionist Jewish population and to the non-Jews."

"The feminist movement tends to be anti-Israel. I try to tell them that the Jews are the women of the world. Here are some of the things which are being said about women in America; see if they sound familiar in another context. Why are they so aggressive and pushy? Why don't they stay in their place?"

AT THE MOMENT, Dr. Freeman and her committee are most interested in "erasing one little sentence that puts Israel in the same category as South Africa and Rhodesia." However, they do not intend to be limited to this problem. "There has been a great deal of concern expressed for the Kurds in Iraq and other groups but at this point I do not want to see the focus taken off Israel."

There are also problems within Israel on which the group may focus. "Israeli youth cannot afford the luxury of irresponsibility that their American counterparts enjoy. There is not only a very inappropriate imitation of Africa here but, even worse, you imitate what is already passed. Three years ago, nobody in the States dared talk against marijuana and hashish for fear of being labelled reactionary. Then, thank

God, the English did research and discovered that the stuff makes you impotent, destroys the brain cells, etc. So now, when the drug culture is dying out in the States, it is becoming a problem here. I think Israeli youngsters must be told that they are not only hurting themselves but are also committing treason against their country."

FOR THREE YEARS from 1968 to 1971 — Dr. Freeman taught social psychiatry in a course for genetic counsellors at Sarah Lawrence College. Social psychiatry is one of these new disciplines in the helping professions which, to the layman, sound like all the others. It has nothing to do with psychiatry in the medical sense, she explained.

"I really couldn't think of anything else to call such a course. I used no textbooks. My students learned about ethnic groups by reading literary works or documentary materials showing their life styles, such as 'Mao's Little Red Book' or 'The Black Book' or understanding the black community. I provided no lists of questions to ask clients, no interviewing techniques. When my students complained about this, I told them that I wanted them to go into the interview just as bewildered as the people who come for help. Too many helping professionals, even if they say otherwise, act as if they are the expert and the client on the other side of the desk is a wretch. I didn't want my students ever to let that desk between them and the client become a barrier to real caring."

"I left after three years — as I warned the head of the programme I might — because if you stay at something too long you become too set into a mould and you lose originality."

Dr. Freeman is now in private practice as a psychoanalyst.

This is the first of a weekly series, Bill of Fare, in which Haim Shapiro will explore comparatively inexpensive restaurants all over the country — with an occasional excursion into the expense-account world.

Excellent, but not for the very fussy

IT SHOULD COME as no surprise to most readers that Israel is not exactly a gastronomic paradise. But this should not cause those in search of eating adventures to give up their quest too easily.

Among the many small eating places tucked in and around Jerusalem's Mahane Yehuda market is Matamei Hamizrah (Oriental Delicacies). To get to it turn right into the first alleyway off Rehov Mahane Yehuda (when coming from Jaffa Road) and pass through the rickety stands of the area known locally as the poor people's market. Go down the steps at the back of the stands and look for the restaurant to the right of, and slightly behind, a café where the men of the quarter play cards. The address is Rehov Shikma and it is indeed at the top of a flight of steps leading from that street.

Upon entering, one is struck by the rich aroma of good Kurdish cooking, together with strains of suitable music (from a shortwave station in eastern Turkey) emanating from the kitchen, whose spotless interior is visible. The waiter will seat you at one of the four tables, often enough next to a porter from the market.

The specialty

The specialty of the house is Koubes, not the missile-shaped fried variety available in downtown snack bars, but a grainy saucer-shaped disc of burghul, with a generous meat filling.

On my recommendation, my companion had the koubes, which she

pronounced delicious, while I indulged in koubes soup. The latter is a rich lemony broth, coloured deep red by slices of beets. In the bowl are three objects which to the uninitiated look like pink matza balls. They are, of course, soup koubes, also made of burghul and filled with meat. This is accompanied by a dish of pickles, olives and the hot green peppers which the cognoscenti nibble on during the meal.

At this point my companion and I were both quite satisfied, but our greed was greater than our sense of moderation. When we asked what else was available, the waiter mentioned goulash, fried fish fillet in tomato sauce, stuffed intestine soup, stuffed cabbage, fried eggplants and rice.

An order of goulash turned out to be yet another tasty soup, with pieces of soup meat and chickpeas, while the rice was well-cooked but no better than that available in most oriental restaurants. However, the stuffed cabbage, which I expected to be quite pedestrian, was a really ex-

ceptional dish. Delicately flavoured with a sweet and sour sauce, the rose-coloured (from beets) leaves had a fine texture unattained in either East European or the usual oriental cooking. Even in a far more pretentious eating place, such a dish would have been a masterpiece.

Sated, I ordered a cup of Turkish coffee to end my meal and was not at all disappointed by the rich, strong, aromatic brew.

The bill — for steamed koubes, koubes soup, goulash soup, rice, stuffed cabbage and one coffee — was IL30.

Almost a must

WHILE I would hardly recommend Matamei Hamizrah to everyone — the fussy might be put off by the location, the clientele and the atmosphere — it is one of the few places where one can get authentic Kurdish Jewish cooking and as such it is almost a must for those truly interested in the food culture of Israel. In addition, it is quite a bargain indeed for anyone willing to rough it a little.

The restaurant is open from 5 a.m. (the porters start their work before dawn) to 6.30 p.m. although anyone arriving after 6 is likely to find that the menu is severely limited. Kurdish Jews normally observe *kashrut*, although the owners of the restaurant would hardly go to the trouble of getting a rabbinical certificate to that effect.

Bridge / George Levinrew

Being prepared for the unusual

Both Vul

NORTH
♦ KQ10542
♦ QJ1092
♦ K

SOUTH (D)
♦ S
♦ AQJ10963
♦ J10763

The bidding:
NORTH
SOUTH
SNTS
SNTS
All Pass

ONE MUST always be ready for the unusual. Today's deal was played in the Jerusalem Pairs Championship and was played nine times. The bidding above at one table was quite unusual:

(1) "I have two suits."
(2) "What are your suits?"
(3) "The minors."

The contract should have been

set, with declarer losing two clubs, two hearts, and a spade. But here is what happened: Since North's bid of three hearts was an asking bid, and since West apparently did not have a "good" lead, he chose a heart, hoping to hit his partner's suit. So often the opening lead is a blind choice.

East won with the king. Perhaps after seeing the dummy he should have led a club. The club four would have been the winning return. But surely this seemed dangerous, and the major suits had better be left alone. So for the lack of a clear line of action a diamond was led.

It was clear to West that South could not return to his hand after

he should relinquish the lead. South won with the diamond ace and ran the diamonds. What cards should West save in addition to his three aces? He had to discard before declarer discarded from dummy.

West fell into the trap of a pseudo squeeze. He foolishly discarded four clubs and was subsequently squeezed, with South making his contract. West should have seen the squeeze coming and should have saved a small club, hoping that his partner had the queen. But knowing that declarer had a club suit West lured himself into believing that East's clubs must include the queen. The following were the contracts and results at the other eight tables:

Table 1 and 2:	5 ♦ by South, set one trick
Table 3 and 4:	5 ♦ by South, doubled, set three tricks
Table 5:	5 ♦ by South, doubled, set one trick
Table 6:	4 ♥ by South, made
Table 7:	3 ♥ by West, doubled, set one trick
Table 8:	4 ♠ by North, made with an overtrick



From the jacket of the Burmese edition of Golda Meir's autobiography.

Golda — in Burmese

By KINUE WEINSTEIN
GABA TAI DI AMYOOTI JIE is Burmese for "World's First Lady" and is the subtitle for a biography of Golda Meir that has recently appeared in Burma. Compiled by Tin Tin Khine and published by Yehaw Yagya of Rangoon, the Burmese version of Mrs. Meir's life story is intended to honour "this peerless and interesting woman political leader of the 20th century," as it says on the jacket.

The main part of the book is a translation of Marie Syrkin's biography, "Golda Meir — Woman with a Cause." The latter period of Mrs. Meir's life is filled out with the help of "Golda Meir Speaks Out," also by Marie Syrkin, news bulletins, and Mrs. Meir's recently published autobiography "My Life."

In her foreword, Tin Tin Khine states that women must organize and agitate for equality while at the same time striving to improve their own capabilities. The Burmese Constitution guarantees equal rights for women and the author calls upon her countrywomen to take advantage of this "golden opportunity." The story of Mrs. Meir's life, it is hoped, will strengthen the desire of Burmese women to implement the slogan of International Women's Year — "For equality, for progress and for peace" and imbue them with the desire to emulate the world's outstanding feminine personalities.

Tin Tin Khine is the pen-name of 52 year old Daw Kwin Seln, whose own career is a source of pride to supporters of the women's liberation movement. Left a widow with three children at the age of 31, Daw Kwin Seln went back to the university to obtain a Bachelor of Law degree. She has been working in the Press Intelligence Office of the Ministry of Home Affairs since 1956, and occasionally writes as a correspondent for Britain's "Guardian" as well as for Burmese newspapers.

Last show at the Old Vic

By RICHARD ELYSTONE
LONDON. — Britain's National Theatre Company said goodbye to the Old Vic Theatre last Saturday night with a star-studded special performance that replayed some of the memorable past performances on England's most famous Shakespearean stage.

Albert Finney, currently a great success as Hamlet, stepped into the wings as Sir John Gielgud spoke the first soliloquy from his own portrayal of the tortured prince many years ago.

Sir Ralph Richardson played a scene from "Antony and Cleopatra." Lord Olivier, too ill to take part, appeared in a recording.

Dame Sybil Thorndike, 83-year-old grande dame of the English stage, was wheeled into the gold-and-green theatre by a friend who said the actress had attended the opening night of the Old Vic's Shakespeare Company in 1914 and wasn't going to miss the end of an era.

But only an era. There have been half a dozen such in the history of the Old Vic, which at 188 years old is pretty young for a British national institution.

A number of proposals are afoot to bring up the houselights of the drab brick theatre again after the National Theatre Company has completed its move to the modernistic pile of concrete half a mile away that has two and half times as many seats as the Old Vic.

SATURDAY NIGHT'S show was mainly an affectionate recollection of the victories and eccentricities of Lilian Bayliss, the strong-minded woman who took over the Old Vic when it was a temperance music hall and spent 25 years building it up to be synonymous with the best Shakespearean productions.

Finney narrated, standing in for Olivier, and Dame Peggy Ashcroft delivered a masterful and amusing performance as Miss Bayliss.

The National Theatre Company, formed in 1962 with Sir Laurence Olivier as chairman, has been in temporary residence at the Old Vic ever since. It opens in its new quarters on March 16 with a barrage of culture ranging from Shakespeare to Pinter.



Dame Sybil Thorndike (London Press Service)

The Old Vic, which opened as a music hall and melodrama house in 1818, has been altered but never rebuilt. It has passed through incarnations as a popular drinking place, a venue for Sunday religious meetings, early movies, ballet, opera and symphony concerts.

Its name has stuck since 1833 — when it was named after the future Queen Victoria.

One of the companies that would like to take over the Old Vic is the Young Vic, a theatre oriented towards young audiences and situated just down the street. Another proposal is for a drama company, an opera group and a ballet to use it by turns.



New role for kafiya cloth.

First buyer took 5,000

Jerusalem Post Reporter
SUCCESS can come in overwhelming doses — and it can take the form of Arab kafiya cloth co-existing with Western prints. "Simi" is a brand-new, one-year-old husband-and-wife fashion firm, which made its debut at the recent Tel Aviv Fashion Week. The results were almost too good to be true.

"We didn't quite know what was happening when the first buyer — from Germany — stepped into our showroom, looked at our line, and ordered 5,000 shirts. The next buyer, from Canada, ordered 2,000," reports Mrs. Simi Lederman-Ellias, the designer of the team. Moroccan-born and Paris-trained, she specialized in "normal" high fashion before turning to the possibilities of kafiya material. Her husband, a textile designer, adds the prints for a whole new look. This is, of course, not the first time Arab-headress cloth has been taken into Israel's fashion world, but the look in Simi's line is different enough to have caught on briskly. Other export orders made during Fashion Week involve Holland, Switzerland, and France, and a leading French textile executive became so enthusiastic that he is arranging a "Simi" exhibition in Montparnasse.

As a result of these orders, the firm is now expanding. In Israel, the line is available only at Maskit in Tel Aviv and Eilat and at the Club Mediterranean in Eilat. Price range for dresses is around IL260 to IL320.

CINEMA

Grim days in America

The New Land (Tohelet, Tel Aviv) concludes the story of Swedish settlement in America in the early 19th century, the first part of which was shown at the same cinema a year or so ago under the title of "The Emigrants."

By now Karl Oskar (Max von Sydow) and his family have staked out their territory in the Minnesota woods and the film deals with their struggles over the next dozen years to establish themselves. It is a bitter fight. They have to contend with poverty and deprivation, the fury of the elements and even with attacks by marauding Sioux Indians. The pioneer experience must have been not only desperately hard but also dangerous; but surely there must also have been some satisfaction in accomplishment and some laughter and good cheer. The family's arm does prosper and the children grow in beauty but the picture painted is unrelentingly grim. Karl Oskar is made of granite and seldom smiles and Christina (Liv Ullmann), worn out by constant child-bearing, weeps with longing for her native land.

As in the first film, the acting is first-rate. Liv Ullmann, who can express more with a glance than many another actress with a bag full of tricks, is superb as is Von Sydow, every inch a man who can endure and therefore survive. There is an excellent performance by Eddie Axberg as Karl Oskar's younger brother, who goes off to California prospecting for gold and returns a sick and broken man with a pouch full of worthless paper money.

Jan Troell, who edited and photographed both films as well as directed them, has produced one scene after another of surpassing beauty. The landscape under sunshine or snow is a joy to look at. The film lacks the tension of the first part and is depressing but it has grandeur and range and well warrants seeing.

S.W.

How pop affects the heart

By JOHN DORNREBERG
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
MUNICH — In case you suspected it but weren't sure, a German professor now offers scientific proof that loud rock and pop music can cause heart attacks, arteriosclerosis and brain damage.

"Experiments have shown," reports Prof. Hermann Raube of Hamburg University, "that certain musical structures such as 'primitive rock' and other excessively noisy, rhythmic music lead to excessive secretion of certain hormones, notably adrenaline and noradrenaline."

The surplus energy which these hormones build up cannot be utilized and leads to what he calls "acoustic pollution." That can cause heart attacks and hardening of the arteries. The physiological stress effect can cause temporary and permanent memory gaps. Similar damage, says Raube, can be done by the more restrained piped music in offices, department stores, supermarkets and factories.

"Although fewer hormones are released in response to this type of music," he says, "the effect is the same as with alcohol. Regular consumption of small amounts will in time lead to undesirable effects."



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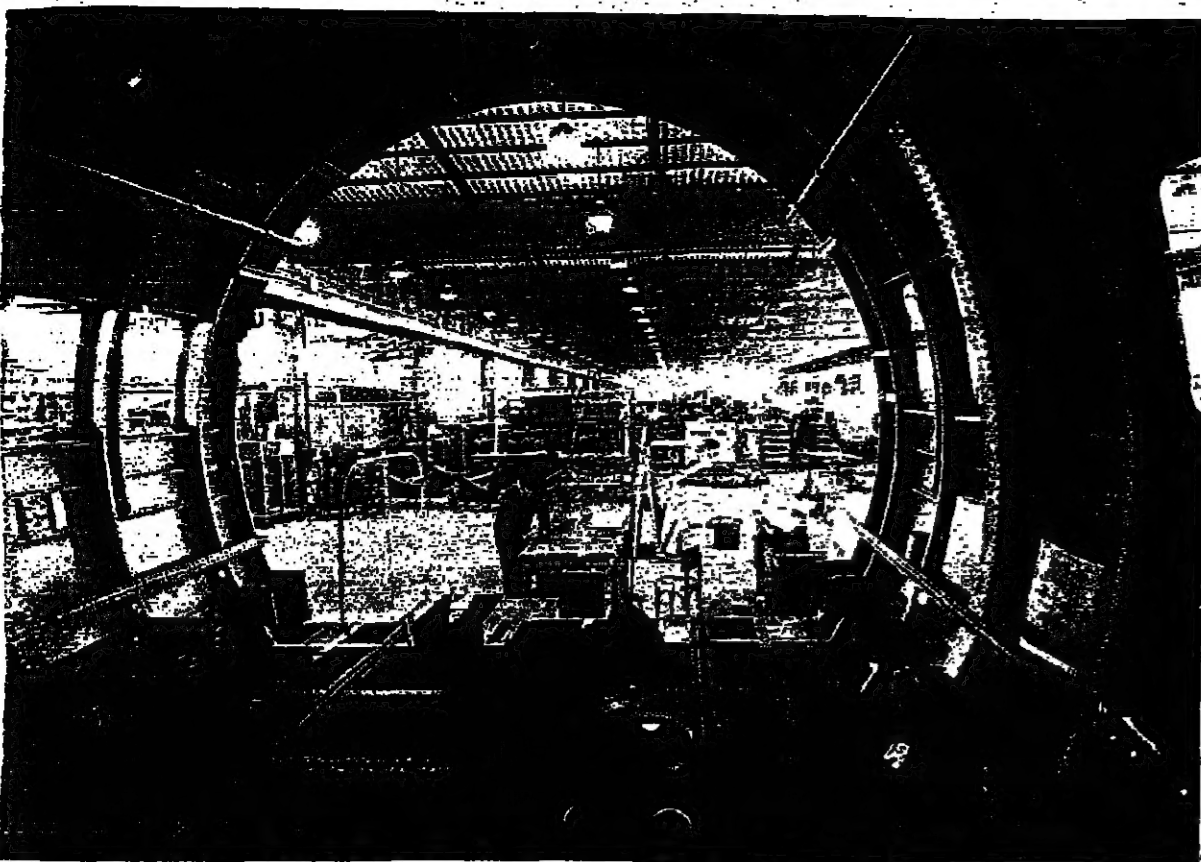
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THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM
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of the Technical University of Munich
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Israel Aircraft Industries — the reluctant giant

VIATION WEEK" recently reported that President Ford may reject Israel's request for subcontract rights to co-produce the F-15 fighter plane, because Pentagon officials claim Israel had been using American technology to compete with U.S. aircraft manufacturers.

The issue has important strategic implications — for otherwise it would have come on the agenda — but it is also worthy from the economic point of view. American fears of Israel's competition are probably exaggerated, but they show the reputation of Israel Aircraft Industries, one of the few companies capable of producing advanced types of aircraft more or less from scratch.

Incidentally, its facilities may be the Pentagon's. A navy technical team from Israel is to arrive shortly to probe the possibility of overhauling F-4 fighters and A-4 Skyhawks from the Mediterranean Sixth Fleet at IAI base.

The "Aviation Week" report disclosed that IAI is going to rebuild 100 F-4 fighters for the Israeli Air Force, installing new cockpit instrumentation and modernizing their avionics. IAI is also reportedly overhauling production of a second-generation of the 1124 Westwind jets incorporating a new vertical wing, and a new high-speed turboprop engine. It is also working on a new agricultural plane, which has been halted for the time being.

TURNOVER

is not quite clear why we depend on foreign sources for information about our largest most dynamic industrial enterprise. IAI employs over 18,000, almost as many as the Koor conglomerate. Its turnover last year was about three times that of the Electric Corporation, and this is to be doubled this year. Its exports equal that of the fashion industry. Yet the information available about its operations is fairly scant.

We know it produces Kfir combat aircraft, Arava transport planes, wind tunnel tests, jets, helicopters, Dux patrol boats and auxiliary items and systems ranging from precision components to radar systems. Of the Arava, 45 have been sold (26 delivered) and 77 are scheduled for delivery. All 37 of the 1123 Westwinds have been sold. Another improved 1124 planes have been in production, and 5 have al-

Although IAI plays an important part in the local economy, its management discloses little about the company's finances. Economic Editor Moshe Ater argues that the public should be allowed to know more.

ready been sold, with 10 more on order.

The Kfir planes are for the IDF, and their number has not been disclosed. Neither is anything known about production, sales, or deliveries of other items.

The figures in the financial statements are summary, and do not provide a clear picture of the vast concern's performance. It is therefore small wonder that IAI has repeatedly been criticized for alleged waste, over-employment, low productivity and operational losses — to which the management has preferred to shrug its shoulders. A member of the IAI work committee who dared to raise doubts about the management's policy was forced to leave.

As far as the accounts show, IAI's operations have been very satisfactory. In the business year ending last March its net profit amounted to IL9.5m, i.e. 12 per cent of the total equity capital, after ample write-offs of R and D costs and other provisions. Its operational profit — after administrative, selling, and general overheads, but before R and D expenses and financing costs — amounted to IL5.5m, almost double the amount of the preceding year and four per cent of the sales proceeds. The results of 1975-76 are said to be substantially better, and a big rise in profits is expected next year, from the growing volume of sales abroad. Nevertheless, this bright overall picture does not illuminate all the relevant sides of IAI operations.

The major reason for the company's secretiveness is, of course, its close involvement with the defence effort. In 1974-75 the Ministry of Defence accounted for three quarters of IAI's aggregate turnover. Since details are published concerning our defence procurements, we do not know what part of the balance represents maintenance and repair of IDF aircraft, what part assembly, and what actual production. Neither are we in a position to apportion the company's costs and earnings, or to evaluate its profitability.

One may presume that the defence orders are carried out by IAI (which is owned by the Defence Ministry) with a minimum of markup — which would mean that its profit margin in other sales is higher than indicated by the above figures. However, that is not necessarily always true.

In one case, Elita, an IAI subsidiary, was reprimanded by the State Comptroller for over-charging the Ministry to the tune of IL8m, earning an exorbitant 58 per cent profit. On the other hand, IAI management has accused the Ministry of having burdened it with excessive financing costs, running into scores of millions of pounds, by delays in payments (though the company managed to retrieve most of this in the form of linkage).

In any case, IAI's overall profitability cannot be taken as an indication of its efficiency in its many branches. Obviously, the general average leaves much room not only for cross-subsidization of different lines of production (unavoidable in any major industry), but also for price and cost fixing, which may easily pave the way to managerial abuse.

IN THE DARK

Of course, IAI is subject to inner control by the Ministry of Defence and by the State Comptroller, but one may doubt whether this can replace the impact of public exposure. A few months ago the Ministry of Defence caused a furore by announcing that owing to cuts in its budget, IAI orders would have to be reduced, putting thousands of workers out of work. On the strength of data now available, however, one gets the impression that defence orders with the company are due to soar. The public is thus left in the dark on this point, bearing on the current discussion about saving on our defence expenditures, in particular their foreign currency element.

But even should IAI's work for IDF expand, the company now definitely depends mainly on other lines, i.e. production for the export market. As time goes on, the share of government orders in its turnover will decline, and the company's position as a subsidiary of the Ministry of Defence must become increasingly awkward and untenable. Of course, the company will have to maintain a special relationship with its owner-customer, but the time is approaching for making this relationship better defined, accounted for and reported — as far as it can be done without betraying military secrets.

TEL AVIV STOCK MARKET:

Index-linked bonds rise

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Index-linked bonds continued their upward movement with one per cent gains prevalent throughout the list. Optional loans rose 1-3 points and 6.5 per cent in defence loans added 4-5 points. The 10-year bonds still found no buyers except for the always-willing Bank of Israel which absorbed all the amounts offered, without a change in price. The volume for the day was a modest IL10m.

The stock segment of the market continued its downward trek with the Electric Company, Elctra, Rasco and Wolfson leading the losers. The few winners included Elita and Lewin-Epstein. Behind the

rise in the shares of Lewin-Epstein were rumours that the Labour Party was to divest its ownership in the company to an undisclosed investor. The volume for stocks was IL1.2m, of which IL350,000 was traded in the variables.

The Nafed investment dollar continued unchanged at IL8.69. At that price \$28,000 changed hands. The Lithiumium unofficial rate continued to stay near the IL10 mark. One of the dealers claimed that the government was pumping dollars into the market in order to keep the price down.

The general index of share prices fell by 0.01 per cent to stand at 123.34.

	2.3.76	1.3.76
DOLLAR-INDEXED		
10% Deb. Sec. Junior	963	964.0
5% Deb. Sec.	982.5	984.0
10% Electric Corp. B	281.5	282.0
C. of L. LINKED		
10% Tel Aviv (100)	—	—
Absorp. 1962 (1)	—	—
Absorp. 1967 (1)	—	—
10% Tel Aviv (100)	242.5	240.0
10% Tel Aviv (100)	120.5	116.0
10% Tel Aviv (100)	274	271.5
10% Tel Aviv (100)	285.5	282.0
Dev. 4% (3001)	152.8	152.3
OPTIONALS		
Dev. 180	358	358.0
Dev. 230	320	317.0
Dev. 313	230.5	228.0
FUTURES IN		
10% Tel Aviv (100)	181	128.5
CONVERTIBLES		
10% Tel Aviv (100)	108	108.0
10% Tel Aviv (100)	102.5	102.5
10% Tel Aviv (100)	112.5	112.5
10% Tel Aviv (100)	115	115.0
10% Tel Aviv (100)	117.5	118.5
10% Tel Aviv (100)	87	87.0
10% Tel Aviv (100)	95	95.5
COMMERCIAL BANKS & TRADING COMPANIES		
10% Tel Aviv (100)	155	155.5
10% Tel Aviv (100)	342	342
10% Tel Aviv (100)	222	225
10% Tel Aviv (100)	325.5	325.5
10% Tel Aviv (100)	876	874
10% Tel Aviv (100)	180.5	180
10% Tel Aviv (100)	230	230
10% Tel Aviv (100)	206	205
MORTGAGE BANKS		
10% Tel Aviv (100)	204.5	204.5
10% Tel Aviv (100)	137.5	138
10% Tel Aviv (100)	130	130
10% Tel Aviv (100)	152	150
10% Tel Aviv (100)	203	202
10% Tel Aviv (100)	202	202
SPECIALIZED		
10% Tel Aviv (100)	88	88
10% Tel Aviv (100)	287.5	287
10% Tel Aviv (100)	254.5	254.5
UTILITIES		
10% Tel Aviv (100)	74	74
10% Tel Aviv (100)	130	130
10% Tel Aviv (100)	194.5	195
INDUSTRIAL		
10% Tel Aviv (100)	218	218
10% Tel Aviv (100)	143.5	143.5
10% Tel Aviv (100)	102	102
10% Tel Aviv (100)	361	347.5
10% Tel Aviv (100)	129	128.5
10% Tel Aviv (100)	130.5	130
10% Tel Aviv (100)	178	176
10% Tel Aviv (100)	139	131.5
10% Tel Aviv (100)	330	355.5
10% Tel Aviv (100)	108	105
10% Tel Aviv (100)	236	239
10% Tel Aviv (100)	237	237.5
10% Tel Aviv (100)	110	111
10% Tel Aviv (100)	88	88
INDUSTRIAL		
10% Tel Aviv (100)	635	640
10% Tel Aviv (100)	124	124
10% Tel Aviv (100)	122	122
10% Tel Aviv (100)	215	215
10% Tel Aviv (100)	114	114
10% Tel Aviv (100)	330	330
10% Tel Aviv (100)	108.5	104.5
10% Tel Aviv (100)	905	905
10% Tel Aviv (100)	125	125
10% Tel Aviv (100)	108.5	108.5
10% Tel Aviv (100)	151	151
10% Tel Aviv (100)	519	519
10% Tel Aviv (100)	185	185
10% Tel Aviv (100)	240	240
10% Tel Aviv (100)	124.5	124.5
10% Tel Aviv (100)	106	106
INVESTMENT & HOLDING COMPANIES		
10% Tel Aviv (100)	112	115
10% Tel Aviv (100)	143	143
10% Tel Aviv (100)	220	225
10% Tel Aviv (100)	197	198
10% Tel Aviv (100)	151	151
10% Tel Aviv (100)	73.5	74.5
10% Tel Aviv (100)	127.5	127
10% Tel Aviv (100)	177.5	178.5
10% Tel Aviv (100)	147	147
10% Tel Aviv (100)	128	128.5
10% Tel Aviv (100)	145	146
10% Tel Aviv (100)	108	108
10% Tel Aviv (100)	94.5	95
10% Tel Aviv (100)	220	220
10% Tel Aviv (100)	115	115
FUEL & OIL		
10% Tel Aviv (100)	371	375
10% Tel Aviv (100)	565	565

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE Tuesday, March 2, 1976

Advance continues

Stocks continue to gain although trading was only moderately active.

The Dow Jones industrial average was ahead about nine points

Allied Chemical	43%
Aluminum Co.	48%
American Brands	41%
American Can	34%
American Tel and Tel	56%
Anaconda	20%
Bethlehem Steel	43%
Chrysler	18%
Dupont	155%
Eastman Kodak	105%
Elmex Inc.	37%
Exxon	88%
General Electric	52%
General Foods	28%
General Motors	67%
Goodyear	22%
Inter. Harvester	27%
Int. Nickel	31%
Int. Paper	75%
Johns Manville	30%
Owens-Illinois	58%
Procter and Gamble	84%
Sears Roebuck	72%
Standard Oil of Calif	30%
Texaco	25%

and about 1,000 issues advanced, twice the number declining. (Dow Jones 2:41 PM).

Dow Jones 985.35 up 10.00 Volume 21,370,000.

Union Carbide	75%
United Technologies	58%
U.S. Steel	81%
Westinghouse Elec.	17%
Woolworth	24%
Avon Prod.	40%
Boeing	25%
Boise Cascade	29%
Citicorp	81%
Control Data	25%
Dime	60%
Dome Mines	40%
Fairchild Camera	42%
General Dynamics	42%
IBM	260%
Int. Tel. Tel.	28%
LTV Corp.	15%
McDonalds	63%
Natl. Semiconductor	47%
NCR Corp.	25%
Polaroid	39%
RCA Corp.	25%
Spartan Rand	45%
Syntex	30%
Xerox	66%

The above comment and selected list of stocks are based on the quotations at 3 p.m. yesterday, New York time.

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State workers delay go-slow

By MORDECHAI ERANN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A group representing the works committees in a number of Government departments has agreed to postpone go-slow measures, due to this week, and meet instead more with the executive of the union to discuss their demands.

A group, called "the National Office Coordinating Committee of Civil Servants," has organized to demand that all civil service pay uniform.

It not all civil servants back demand — at least 18,000 of them — to receive "specific allowances" for allowances led to a strange situation in January when some workers were applying pressure to win more special allowances, while other Treasury workers held a go-slow to receive pay to that of the tax men.

Meanwhile a committee of economic experts, headed by Prof.

Haim Barkai of the Hebrew University, has been preparing recommendations on the subject of such allowances — not only for Treasury employees, but for the entire public sector.

The committee, appointed in November, is due to submit its findings on Friday. According to reliable sources, it will recommend that no "specific allowances" be paid in 1976/77. However, it is not clear whether this means doing away with such allowances already granted in the past.

The Government has delayed formulating a wage policy for those employed in services, until the Barkai committee submits its recommendations. Education Minister Aaron Yadin, according to his spokesman, has told the teachers they would have to wait for their wage negotiations until after the Government decides on its policy for wages to the service employees.

Kuwaitis move into Lonrho

LONDON. — The Lonrho mining and trading conglomerate is seeking substantial further expansion, particularly in the Arab world, and may move out of Britain, chief executive Roland "toby" Rowland said today.

Rowland told Reuter after the company's annual meeting that he would be amazed if turnover did not reach \$1,000m. this year. This compares with turnover of only \$9m. in 1962.

He said top priority now was to decide whether the company — which has extensive interests throughout Africa and the Arab world — should continue to be based in Britain. One of the most likely possibilities being examined was for a joint bid for the company by him and Kuwaiti business interests, who have become major shareholders over the past year. (Reuter)

Opec learnt from Middle Ages

By EFFAIM SEMUELY

Special to The Jerusalem Post

THE OPEC price-fixing cartel for petroleum and the use of oil to further the political ends of the Arab states may seem like innovations in world economic history, but an incident in medieval story shows that such manoeuvres are recurring phenomena.

The most important industries in the Middle Ages were cloth making and tanning and in both of these alums were much in demand as a mordant, or colour fastener. In tanning, alum had a added facility of restoring the colour of skins.

Some bankers and merchants made more by buying alum from mines and selling it in European industrial centres such as Florence, than by dealing in gold or silver. The sources were all in Asia Minor as the Europeans had long since been exhausted.

and fortunes were gained and lost from alum speculation.

Prospectors searched for new sources by exploring areas with similar vegetation to that around old alum mines. In 1462, Giovanni di Castro, a colourful Renaissance figure, discovered a rich lode in the hills not far from Civitavecchia (later known as the Tofia Mines).

Since the area belonged to the Pope, he sent a jubilant message to King II: "Holy Father, today I bring you victory over the Turk. Every year the Turks extort more than 300,000 ducats from the Christians... Today I have found seven mountains so rich in alum they could furnish seven worlds. You will be able to supply alum enough to dye the cloth of the whole of Europe and thus snatch the profit from the infidel."

The crisis was resolved, but the story has an amusing sequel. The Vatican soon established its own alum monopoly and threatened merchants with excommunication if they bought from the Turks. The Pope's income from alum reached 50,000 florins a year.

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No substitute for peace

ISRAELI OFFICIALS in Jerusalem are still busy trying to figure out the possible meaning of the "end-of-war" formula suggested by the U.S. as the most promising recipe for talks with the Arabs. In Washington at the same time U.S. officials are showing much less interest in a precise definition of their legal invention than in the extent of withdrawal which Israel might stage under the formula.

This is just what should have been expected. The Government of Israel was on firm ground when it voted, just before the Prime Minister's departure for the U.S. last month, for the reconvening of the Geneva peace conference, under the original terms of reference and with the original list of invitees. The Government's stand was clearly buttressed by Dr. Kissinger's assurances to Mr. Allon upon the signing of the Sinai accord last September. These stated, quite explicitly, that the U.S. agreed with Israel that the next agreement with Egypt should be a final peace agreement, and that the same should apply in the case of Jordan "under the existing political conditions."

It now appears, however, that in the American view political conditions have been completely transformed by the refusal of Syria to take any part in the Geneva conference, and by the insistence of the Soviet Union, as co-sponsor, that the PLO also be invited to participate. Thus the whole idea of Geneva has suddenly become a "non-starter," and resort is being had again to the same prescription for an interim settlement which was discarded during the Sinai discussions with Egypt.

But this formula is still unacceptable to the Arabs, as the reactions from Cairo, Damascus and Amman have proved as soon as the proposal was embraced by the Israel Government 10 days ago. With varying degrees of vehemence the Arab countries have consistently chosen to equate the end-of-war with the only kind of peace they will ever — or, at least, in this generation — have with Israel. And for this sort of "passive" peace — which Israel has now advertised, with ill-advised enthusiasm, as being but a hair's breadth away from the genuine article, "active" peace — the Arabs still want nothing less than all-out Israeli withdrawal, and "recognition of the national rights of the Palestinians."

Thus the old formula has no sooner been brandished, than it turned out to be a "non-starter" itself. But Dr. Kissinger apparently believes that it could help win time for the U.S. in this critical year. The only problem is to assure that the emphasis is not on what the Arabs can give, but on what they should receive. In the shadow of the Arab guns, whole chunks of territory are to be traded for ill-defined bits of non-belligerence.

In defence of the Cabinet's decision, Mr. Rabin has argued, in a press interview, that an outright rejection of the new American initiative would have placed upon Israel the insufferable burden of setting back prospects for a settlement. This is surely a most weighty consideration. Israel cannot ignore the wishes and interests of the U.S. in the Middle East, any more than it can have peace without major territorial concessions to the Arabs.

But by the same token it is intolerable that any peace option, however liberal, which Israel puts forward, even with American consent, should be declared closed merely because the Arab states, or their Soviet patrons, have refused to explore it.

Israel has no reason to regret the conclusion of the Sinai accord. President Sadat's stern warning to Syria this week against any attempt to drag Egypt into a war with Israel next spring is merely added proof of the wisdom of that interim measure. But the utility of step-by-step diplomacy, as the Egyptian President himself contends, has now been exhausted. The time has come to grapple with the real issues of real peace.

IN DISCUSSIONS of Soviet Jewry, spiritual-religious factors are often relegated to a secondary level. Much more attention is given to Soviet repression, anti-Semitism in Russia, or to the difficulties of absorption in Israel.

This is the result of superficial contact with the subject, and it makes for profound error.

The Kremlin is, of course, doing its utmost to smother the movement for aliya; and doubts about Israel's economic and security situation do have an adverse effect on potential immigrants. But if the positive motivations for coming to the Holy Land were as strong as they had been several years ago, aliya would not be smothered out.

The strengthening of the moral and spiritual life in Israel would spur the faltering aliya movement in Russia. One problem is that too few of the activists in Russia are qualified as educators or propagators of Jewish spiritual values.

THE BOLSHEVIKS always concentrated on one aspect of the "Jewish question": the spiritual heritage of the Jews and the tie with a tradition which was consecrated by the establishment of the State of Israel.

And up to the present, the Communists' main target has been not the physical existence of the Jews, nor even their key positions in science, economy and industry, but Jewish spiritual life.

The Bolsheviks, according to their own signs, were consistent: they refused to acknowledge that the Jews were a people and they attacked the Jewish spirit and tradition which had no place in the materialist framework of Marxist materialism.

IN LATE January, Egged drivers escalated their week-long strike — which had paralyzed most of the country's passenger services — by driving their buses into the main streets and deliberately snarling rush-hour traffic. Two Haifa residents applied within an hour for a district court injunction against the drivers, and the judge promptly complied. The order restrained the drivers until further notice from using their buses for any but legal purposes.

Within seven days, the two citizens — a pedestrian and a car owner — filed claims for compensation from Egged: IL5 each. While the case was pending, the injunction remained in force.

The deliberate sabotaging of traffic had been costly (in petrol consumed and in thousands of lost working hours); and dangerous (a security risk), wrote the lawyer for the two claimants to the Attorney General, inviting his participation in the suit on behalf of the nation.

The reply from the Attorney General's office, dated two weeks later, was brief and to the point: "As the Egged strike is over, the Acting Legal Adviser to the Government is of the view that there is no public interest now in pursuing this case, and he therefore sees no reason to join it."

Confronted with this definition of the "public interest" by the most senior official of the Justice Ministry, the two residents dropped their claims against Egged. The injunction is no longer in force. If Egged drivers choose to hold up traffic again in our towns over a grievance against a Government department they will be safe at least from being charged with contempt of court.

Citizen initiatives on public matters is a rare plant in Israel, and only extreme conditions bring it forth. There was a flurry of actions after the Yom Kippur War. But most

What Soviet Jews want

Herman Branover says there is a strong feeling for Jewish spiritual values among the Jews of the Soviet Union. He urges that the institutions handling aliya should emphasize the religious aspects of living in Israel as one way of drawing Russian Jewry.

The material and professional position of the Jews in the Soviet Union has always been highly satisfactory. Jews were found in the upper echelons of society and they often achieved a higher standing than their gentile neighbours. But at the same time, there was continuous anti-Semitism from both above and from below. The Jews accommodated, and learned to function with anti-Semitism as a constant factor.

There were periods of massive repression, when even the utmost loyalty to the regime did not guarantee the security of the Jew. But in the last 20 years, or so, loyalty to the Soviet regime demonstrated by a quick and voluntary assimilation, has insured a measure of security. A Jew could live tranquilly, be well-fitted materially, hold a satisfying job, enjoy an active cultural life, and sometimes take trips beyond the Soviet borders. He could even afford (not entirely secretly) to curse the authorities.

Naturally, there was always the feeling of not enjoying equal rights — a Russian, a Ukrainian or a Latvian had a different worth before the powers that be. There might be the

lingering sensation left by a personal insult at work. But this alone was not sufficient reason to break with all that was familiar, to set out across the sea, to begin everything all over again. There was neither objective nor subjective need to seek a refuge somewhere, since there was no crisis, nothing to escape. What was missing, what was actually impossible for a Jew in the Soviet Union was the opportunity to find Jewish spiritual values, to be part of a Jewish mode of life, to learn Jewish culture, to assert Jewish national pride.

IT IS NOT surprising, therefore, that the movement to emigrate started first of all within two categories of Russian Jewry. First, there were the adherents of Zionism and Jewish nationalism, who were found mostly in regions incorporated into the Soviet Union at a later date: the Baltic states, Moldavia and Western Ukraine. And secondly, there were the religious including Hassidic groups, and Carpathian and Georgian Jews.

These two main groups were the first to demand visas back in 1953-58.

After that, a chain reaction followed: the success of one family in the battle for an exit visa stimulated at least two other families into filing immigration papers.

Some of the spiritual-moral spurs to aliya included books, musical recordings, and radio programmes sent from Israel. One milestone was the famous "Rumbulski Epik." Over a period of years, a memorial was built in the Rumbulski forest near Riga, site of the Nazi massacre of the entire Riga ghetto. Hundreds of Jewish boys and girls volunteered for the project, which started in 1961; and it was here that they discovered their Jewish self-consciousness.

Another major influence on the aliya movement was the widespread activity of the Lubavitcher Hassidim, who propagated Torah and a Jewish mode of thinking.

So, over a period of years, a substantial layer of tens of thousands of potential olim was formed. A relatively large number of these left in 1967-68 via Poland. In the following years, the number of applications for visas directly to Israel began to increase steadily.

In 1967, not long before the Six Day War, the Soviets loosened the reins enough to allow several families to leave. Exit permits were suspended after the Six Day War. However, the Baltic states several families suddenly received permission to leave in 1968. This was the first time young people of army age — and their holders of advanced degrees were allowed to leave.

This group was composed mainly of former Zionists — or of religious youth.

From that time, the numbers increased, reaching more than 4,000 individuals per month at the end of 1975. Now, naturally, people left who had nothing in common with either religion or Zionism. However, the majority of them were affected by the influence of one or both of these factors, and the prime motive for departure still spiritual-religious.

The situation has changed in 1974. The number of olim has steadily dropped. A new trend arose: some of those allowed to leave went to America, Australia, or Germany. There were fewer reasons to come to Israel. And Soviet regime stepped up its repression of the aliya movement.

What is to be done? Our institutions handling immigration should re-direct attention to spiritual and religious aspects of aliya. This approach will turn the strategy in efforts to reach Soviet Jewry.

(Herman Branover is Professor of Mechanical Engineering at Ben-Gurion University, Beer-Sheva. Prof. Branover, who came from the Soviet Union three years ago, is chairman of the Association of Jewish Scientists from the USSR and the European.)

'World's top complainers'



Haifa residents take their city seriously. Ya'acov Ardon reports.

of it withered after a few weeks. Indignation is not generally a durable emotion, and most people get over it after a hearty meal or a good night's sleep. Only when their personal and immediate interests are affected will citizens rise to defend them, or to assert their rights.

Recently, 200 residents of Rehov Einsteina, in the Abuza Quarter of Haifa joined forces, hired a lawyer and called a press conference to fight against the municipality's plan to erect a building project close to their homes. The project would more than double the population density permitted in that area under the city's own outline plan (which itself has not yet been approved).

Among the 200 residents are some of Haifa's leading citizens. But not until incompetent city planning — which has been Haifa's lot for decades — reached Rehov Einsteina did any of its residents speak up for a more enlightened approach to town planning.

Articulate people rarely go beyond the writing of readers' letters to newspapers to protest against

abuses. And political parties are not much interested in mundane matters concerning the quality of life: bus transportation, violence, the price of farm produce. The average age of the political leadership in most parties is high and their main concern is to hold on, not to reform and improve. A few young Knesset members, by coincidence living between Benayana and Kiryat Shmona, have shown initiative which the party machines have failed to produce.

IT WAS THE enlightened mayor of Jerusalem who introduced the institution of the ombudsman to Israel. The term is Swedish. Over 150 years ago the Swedes, far ahead of most other nations in applying democracy to everyday life, set up this post to investigate citizens' complaints.

In Haifa, Mayors Abba Khoshni and Moshe Flieman, rejected proposals to appoint an ombudsman at city level. Public service did not have top priority under their regimes. Nor did the Labour Party branch in Haifa (which has always

been able to put an absolute majority into the city council) press for the appointment of an ombudsman.

Mayor Almog, who lived for years in Jerusalem and observed Mayor Kollek at work, finally pushed the city council to vote for an ombudsman. (The Labour Party faction on the council, which under Flieman voted against proposals to install an ombudsman, now voted for it.)

Ombudsman Ya'acov Levy took up office in June 1974 and has now presented his first annual report, a painstaking and conscientious piece of work. He cites up-to-date data on the city: 1973 population 230,000, resident working people 85,000, out-of-town workers 30,000. Annual population growth is one per cent only, and the average age is 32.4 years, — national average is 25 (1971).

Summing up his view of the municipal landscape, the Ombudsman, a former university teacher, finds that Haifa "is still struggling with shaping its policy as a metropolitan town, with solving immediate problems and long-term ambitions."

"It should adopt more progressive principles of management, methodical long-term planning. The slow growth of the city — certain conditions could count to improving the quality of life — to be regretted that at present facts do not bear out this assumption in respect of the ecology, physical environment, municipality should see to these shortcomings are eliminating."

IN HIS FIRST month in office Ombudsman received a flood of complaints, but since then monthly quota has dropped to a steady 80, coming from quarters and all kinds of people. "The percentage of unjustified complaints is low," Levav. How often do the people other nations complain? He figures: per 100,000 the number of complaints in Belgium (those justified average 10 per cent), France 3.2 (36.5 per cent), Denmark 25.7 (12.5), Sweden (31.3), New Zealand 45 (21.5), Canada 49 (16.7), F. speaking Quebec 95 (39), (national average) 141 (Jerusalem (1967) 212 (44.3), (first year) 473 (65.2).

To put it another way: Haifa the world record in per number of complaints. And a simple justification for this. Ombudsman in Israel is more liberal in their understanding of what is a justified complaint even so it is apparent that municipal administrations much room for improvement. The city's population is so sensitive to the town's coming. Haifa readers will be surprised to learn that most complaints (almost 63 per cent) were made about municipal services, followed by concerns concerning the various branches.

ISRAEL PRESS

Increasing independence on U.S.

DAVAT (Histadrut), describing U.S. Treasury Sec'y William Simon as "one of the three key cabinet members in Pres. Ford's Administration," writes that his visit is "an additional demonstration of our increasing economic dependence on the United States." The paper points out that this reality has implications on the recent steps taken by the Government — in compliance with Washington's request to study a new initiative for abolishing the state of war with the Arab states. "But there is no guarantee that this initiative will be successful and there could well be other proposals put forward in the not too distant future."

HANODIA (Agudat Yisrael) writes

of Washington's request to investigate the possibility of doing away with the "state of belligerency," criticizing Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin for not having submitted this subject to the Cabinet "in an acceptable manner, which would have ensured a constructive debate thereon." As it is, the paper points out: "It is doubtful whether the publicity this debate has been given throughout the week, and all the details that have been gone into, can undo the damage caused to the actual move, nor explain away all the rumour. However, here, too, the saying 'better late than never' applies, even though not much else does."

READERS' LETTERS

DAMAGING THE PUBLIC MORALE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — The implementation of VAT has been postponed and constitutes another instance where a shoddy, hesitant Government takes decisions without careful thought, only to withdraw under pressure or on the "discovery" of previously "unknown" facts. This happened with the tax on VAT, or the "immediate" closing of the Timna mines, the extension of censorship restrictions and the Egged subsidies. The policy of the Government which issues orders followed by counter-orders leads only to disorder and injures the country's faith and morale.

Is this the leadership that our people crave for so avidly? It is about time that the Labour Party leaders abandon their policy of giving primary consideration to party hegemony and pay due attention to the pernicious erosion of confidence and morale within the country at a time when it is threatened from without by the triple dangers of Soviet Russia, the Third World and the Arabs.

Will nothing shake our government leaders out of their euphoric trance?

MENACHEM SAVIDOR
Tel Aviv, February 18.

BASIC LAWS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — Allow me to correct a factual error which appeared in your editorial of February 19. There are five Basic Laws, not four as reported. The fifth is *Mechot HaMedina*, State Economy, which was gazetted in Sefer HaHukkim No. 771 of July 31, 1975.

ESTHER MANN SNYDER,
Law Librarian
Bar-Ilan University
Ramat Gan, February 22.

'TRAVEL TAX RISE HITS ALIYA'

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — I feel I must protest at the increase in travel tax. I feel that this new tax will greatly increase emigration. Not because the 'spoil new comer' can't have his luxury holiday (as was suggested some time ago in your paper), but because some lonely new comer can't visit his parents, or his wife left out of some family celebration.

When you consider that for us, a family of five, to visit parents abroad we have to accumulate the astonishing sum of IL6,000, before we even begin to pay for the tickets, we are overwhelmed, frustrated and feel really trapped. This must also be considered a deciding factor for many people contemplating aliya and must have discouraged many potential immigrants.

It is not the rich who will suffer by this increase, they will travel for their luxury holidays anyway. We came to Israel for many reasons, but whether my attitude is considered unreasonable or not, I feel that if I and my children cannot visit parents and grandparents once in a while, in England (not to mention the even worse predicament of Americans, South Africans, Australians and South Americans) then perhaps our reasoning to come here was all wrong.

JUNE BURTON
Beer-Sheva, February 18.

PENFRIEND

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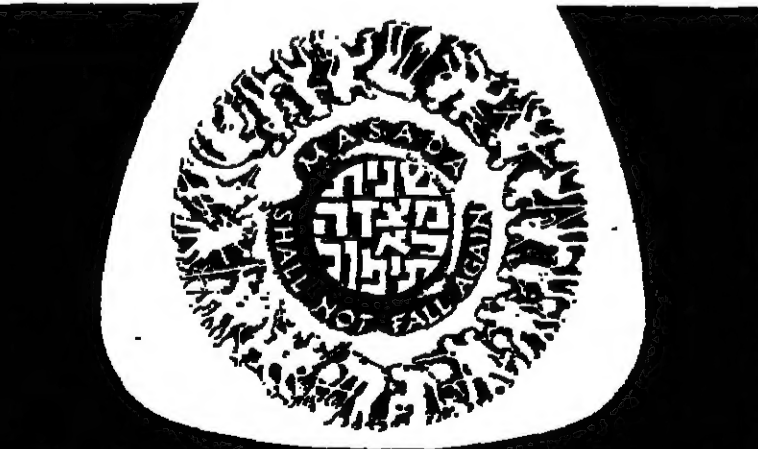
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